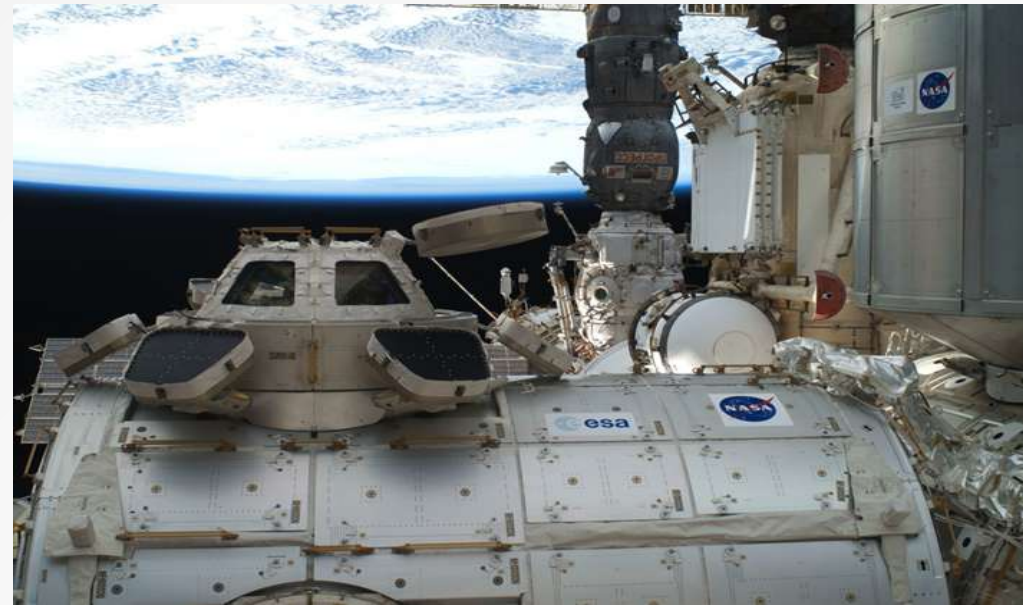


Space-QUEST: Feasibility and Implementation

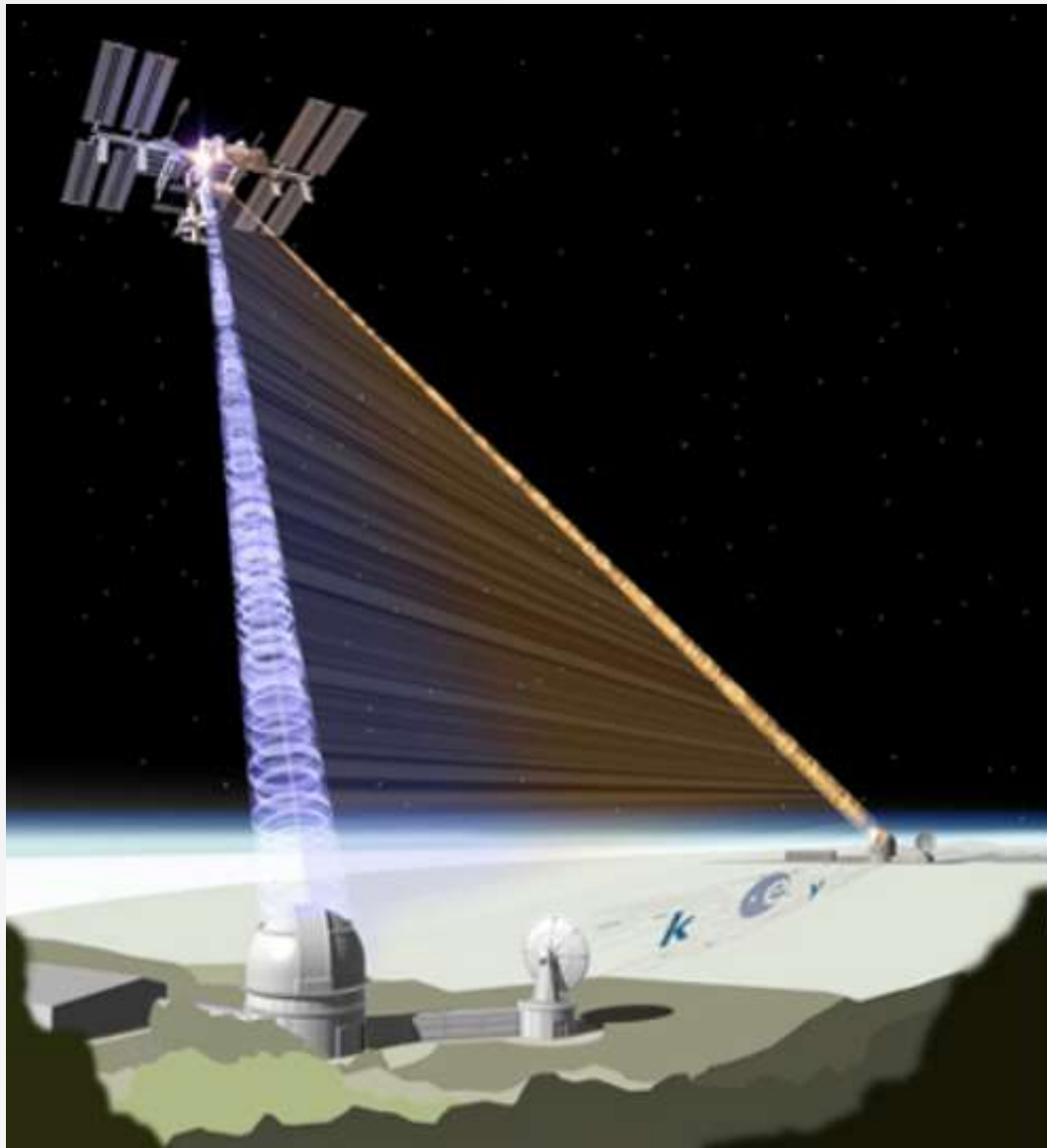
Siddarth K Joshi, Rupert Ursin, Timothy Ralph, Jacques Pienaar, Gerard Milburn, Eleni Diamanti, Valerio Pruneri, Hugo Zbinden, Giuseppe Bianco, Paolo Villoresi, Giuseppe Vallone, John Rarity and other members of the ESA topical team



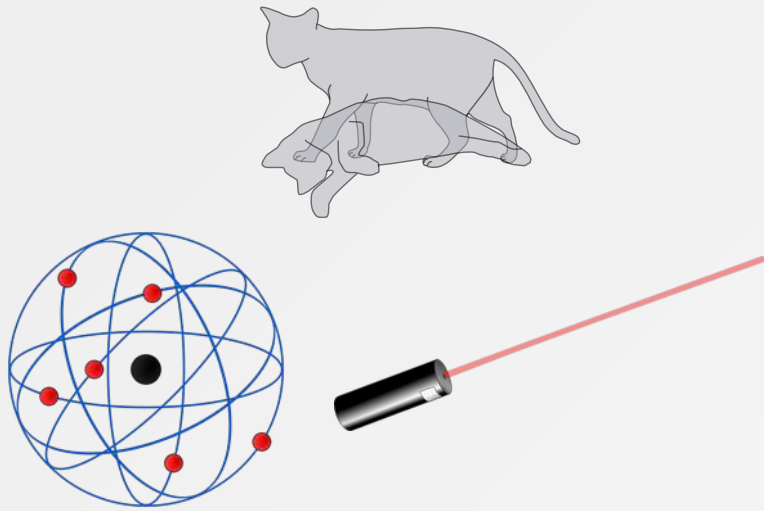
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



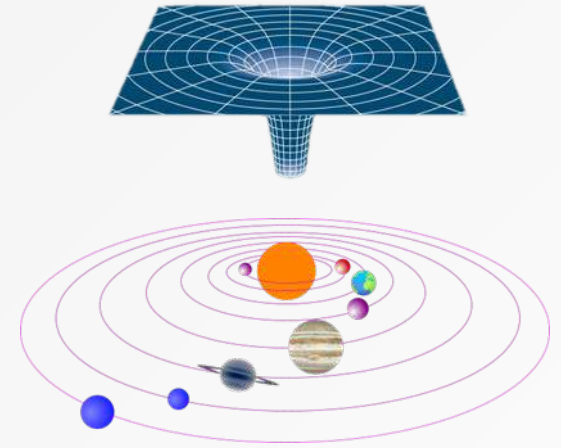
Background



Introduction



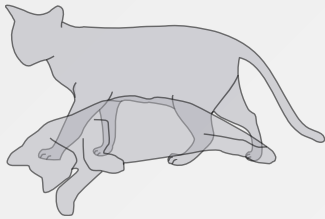
Vs



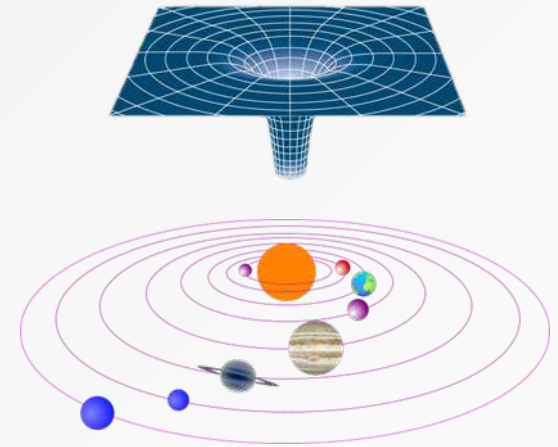
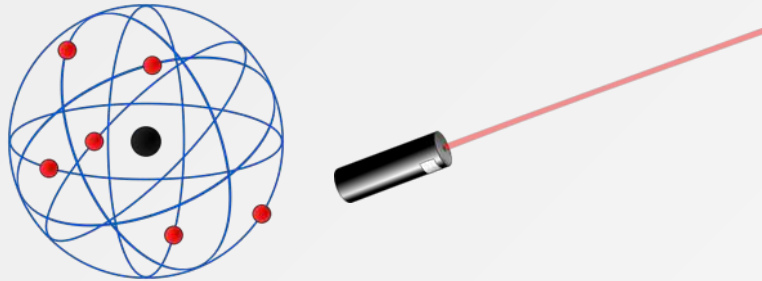
Relativistic Quantum mechanics:

Approximation to a fully self-consistent theory.

Introduction



Vs



~~Relativistic Quantum mechanics:~~

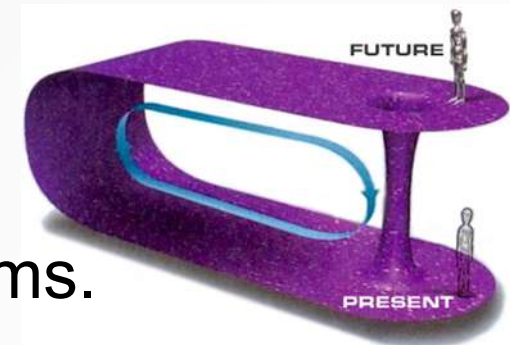
The Deutsch model:

Perfect approximation of Q.M. in flat space-time.

Posits “*Closed Time-like Curves*”.

Non-linear Q.M. in curved space time

Some effects seen only by entangled systems.



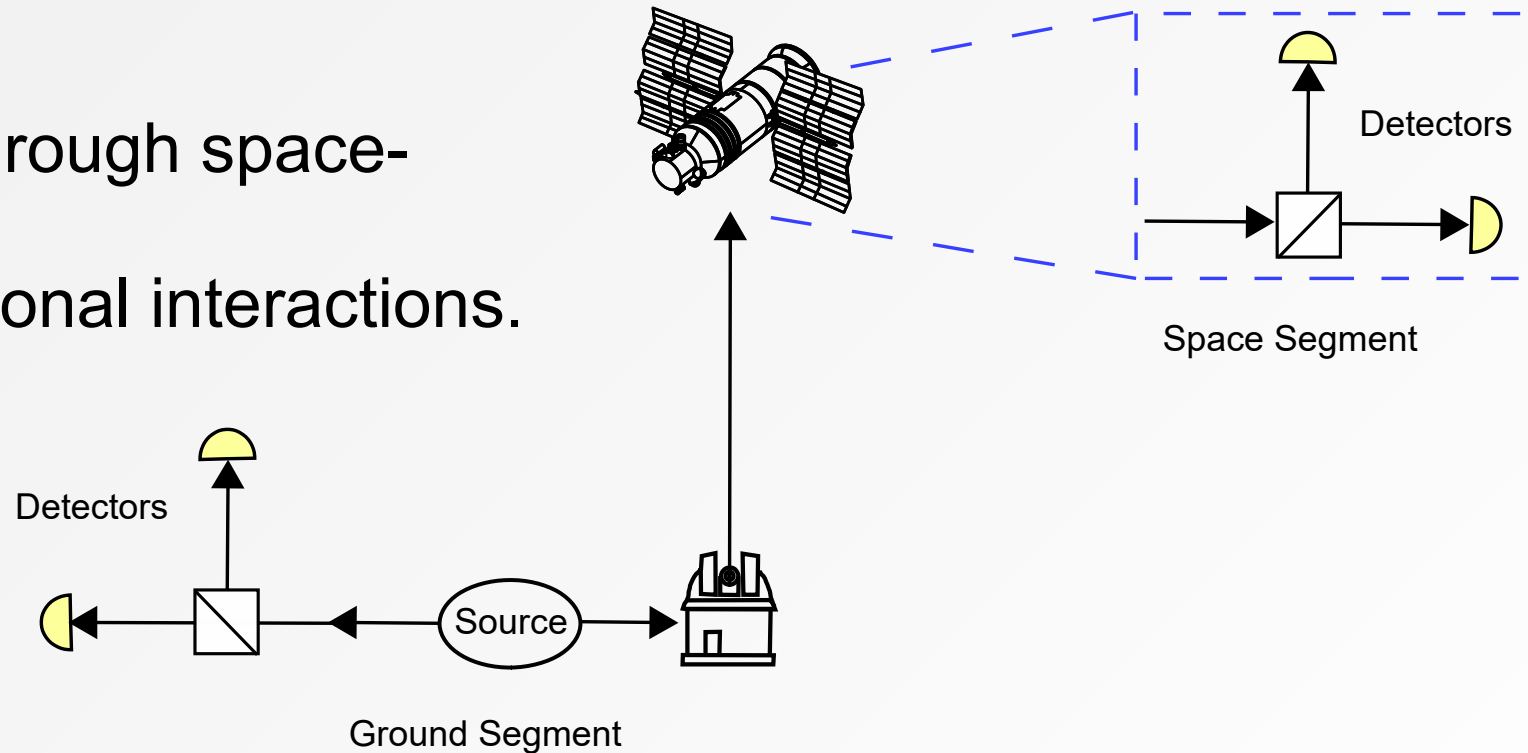
Gravitational Decoherence

Consider a Time-energy entangled system (photon pairs)

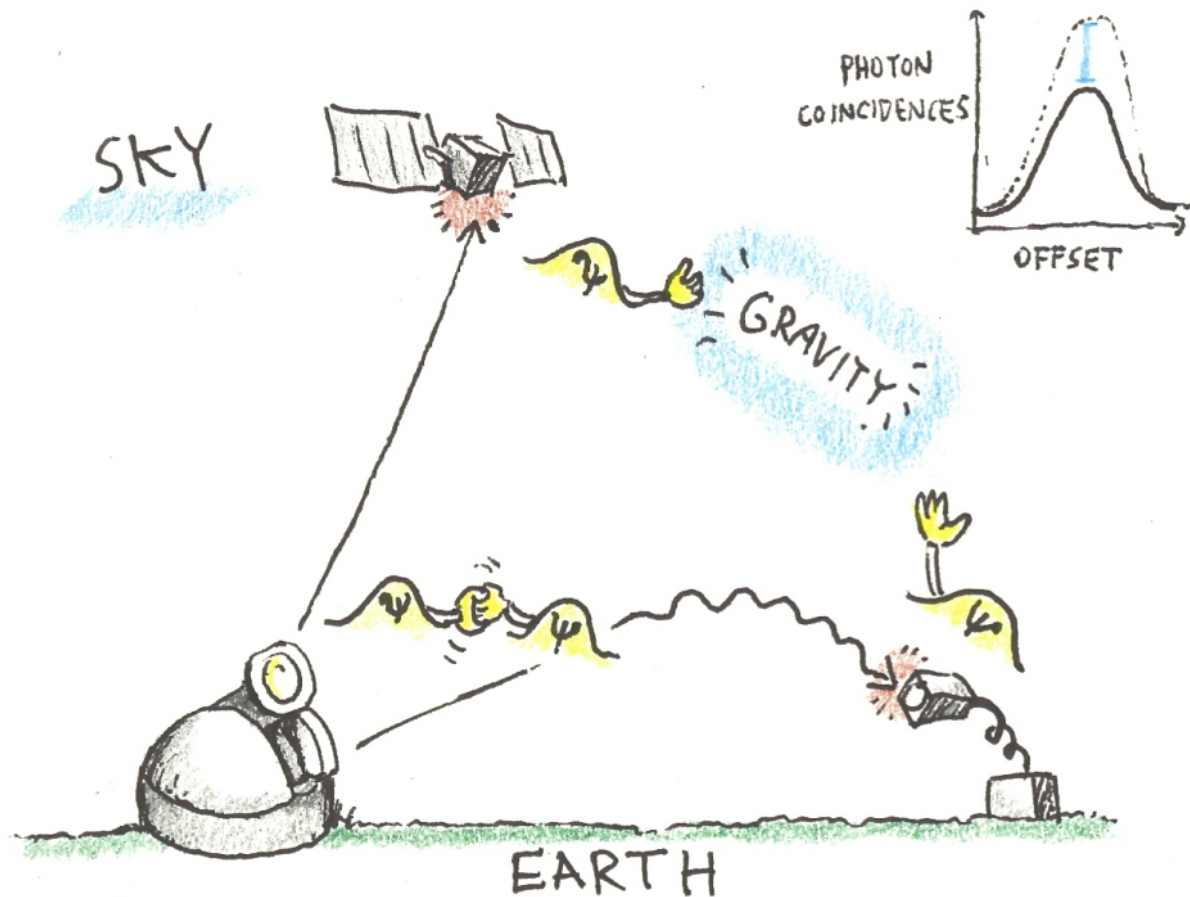
Different paths through space-time.
Different gravitational interactions.



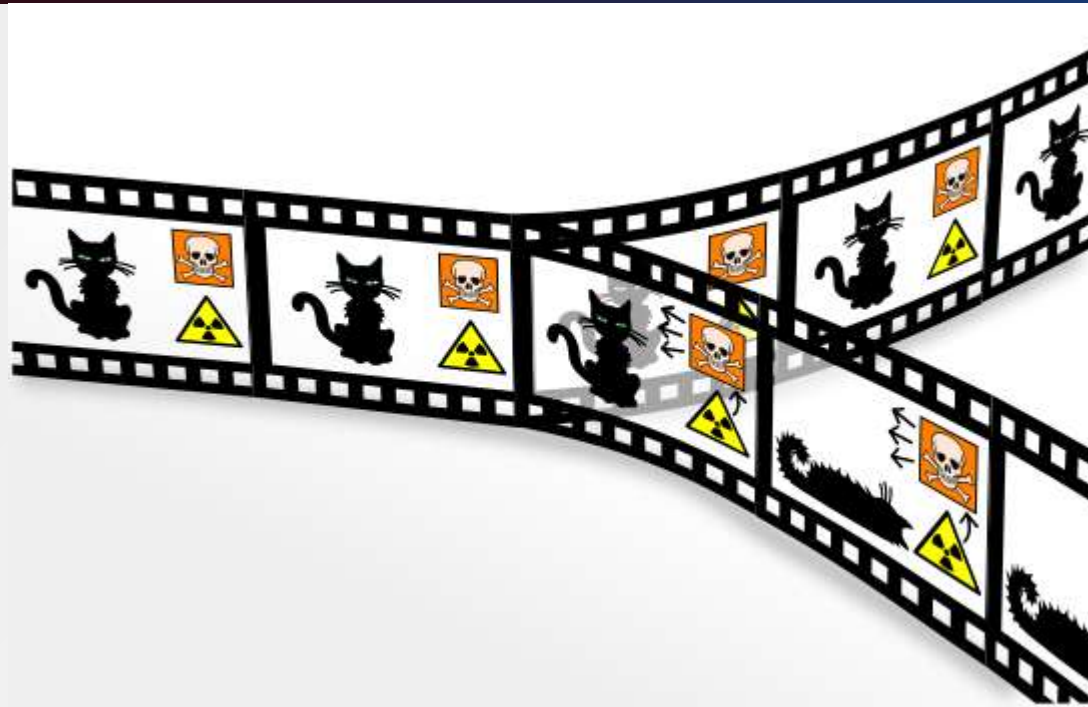
Reduced time correlations.



Alternative Interpretations



Alternative Interpretations

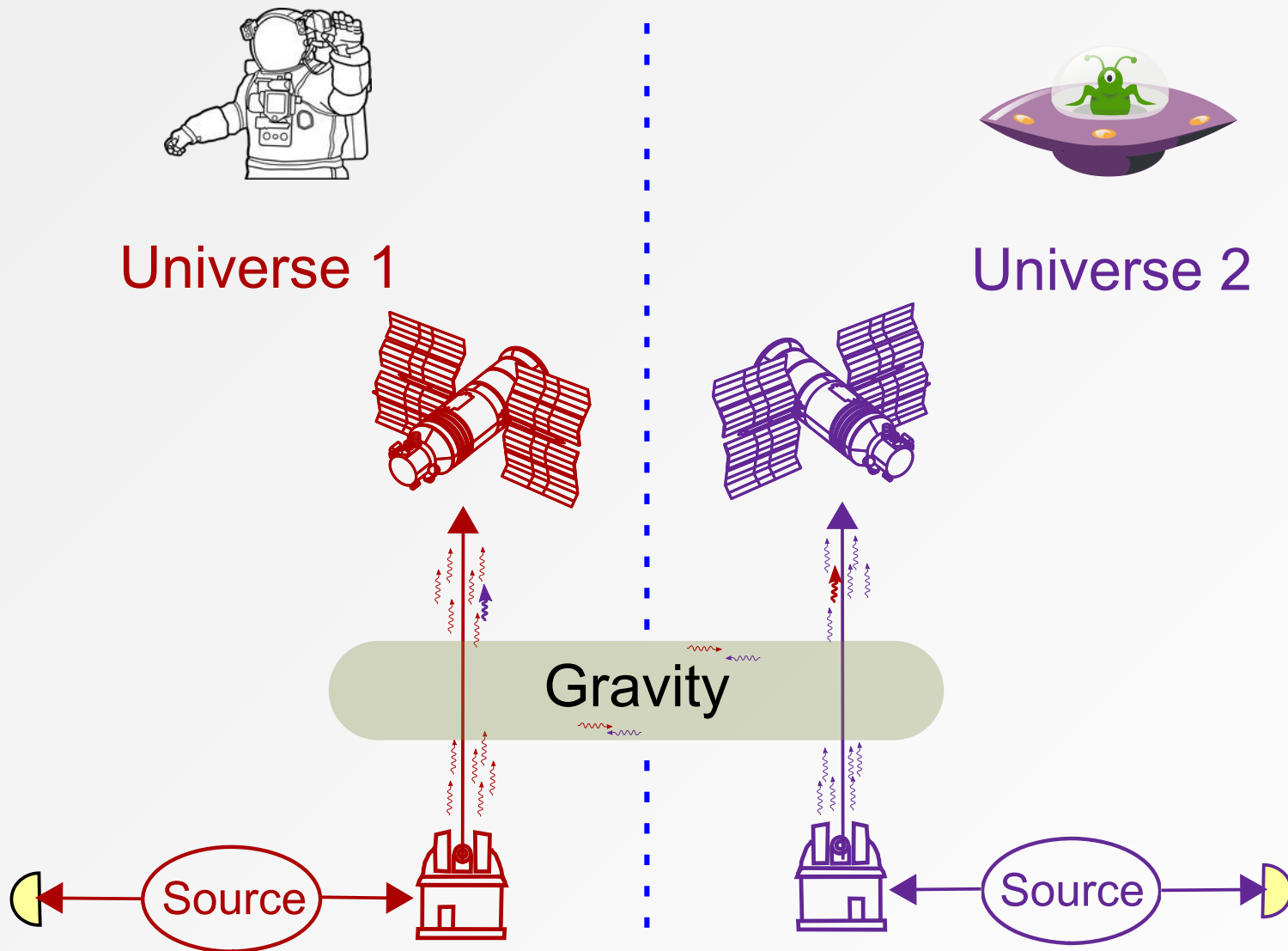


Multiple Universes

Many worlds



Alternative Interpretations

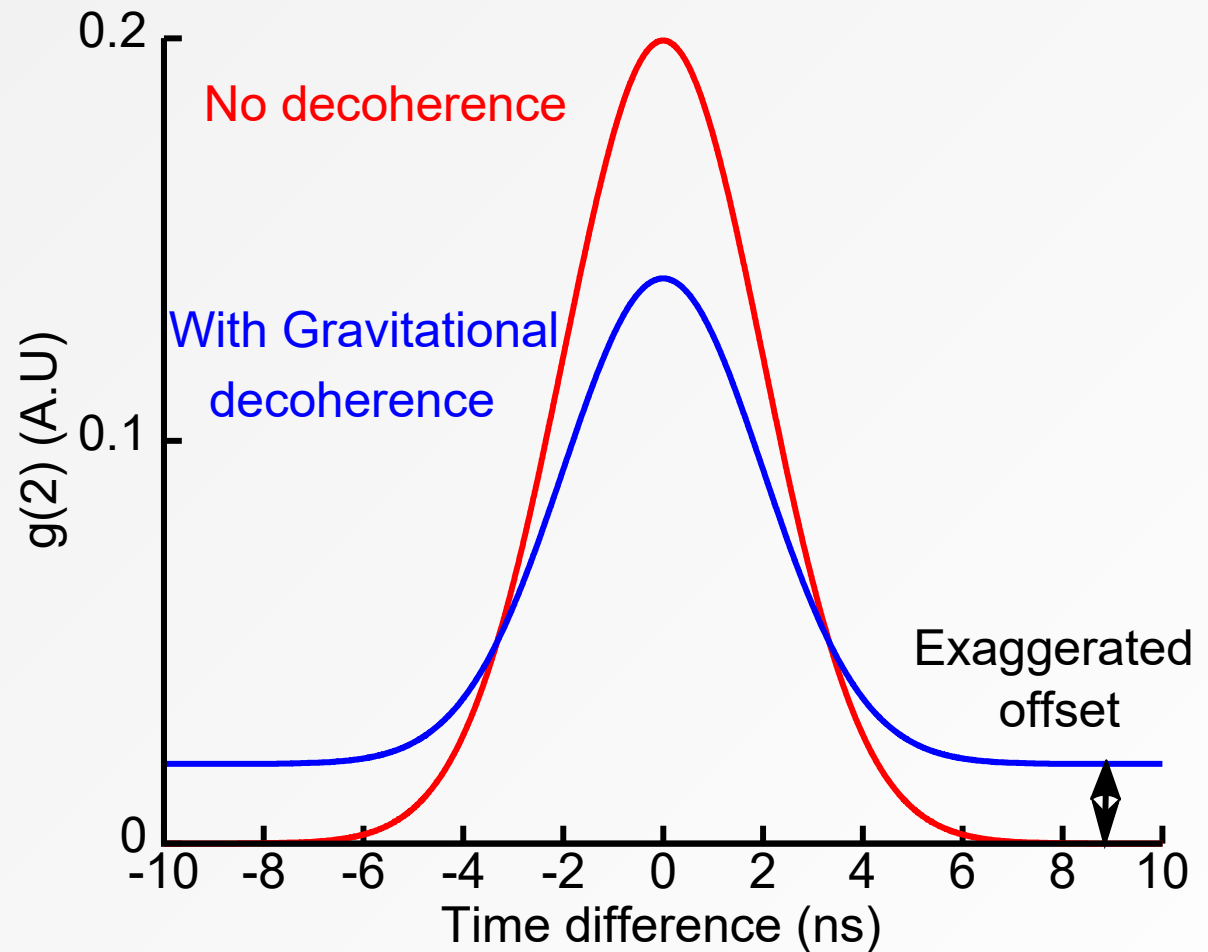


The effect

$$\eta = \frac{p}{\sqrt{s_1 s_2}}$$

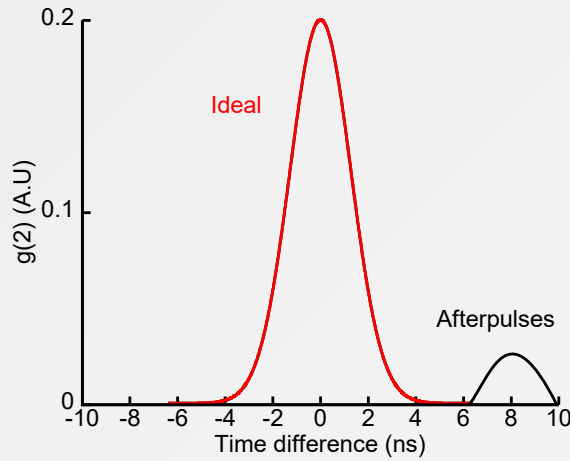
Decrease in
Heralding efficiency η
given by:

$$\eta_{\text{new}} = D_f \cdot \eta_{\text{old}}$$

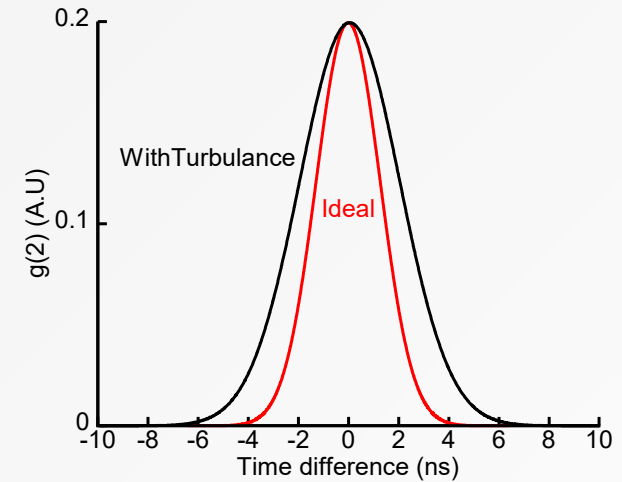


Not the only effect

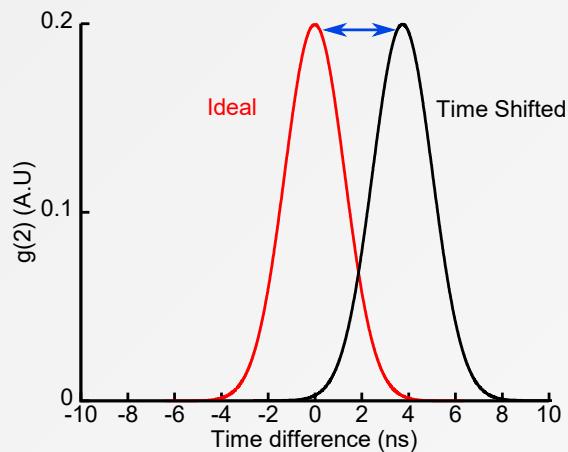
Correlation noise:



Turbulence

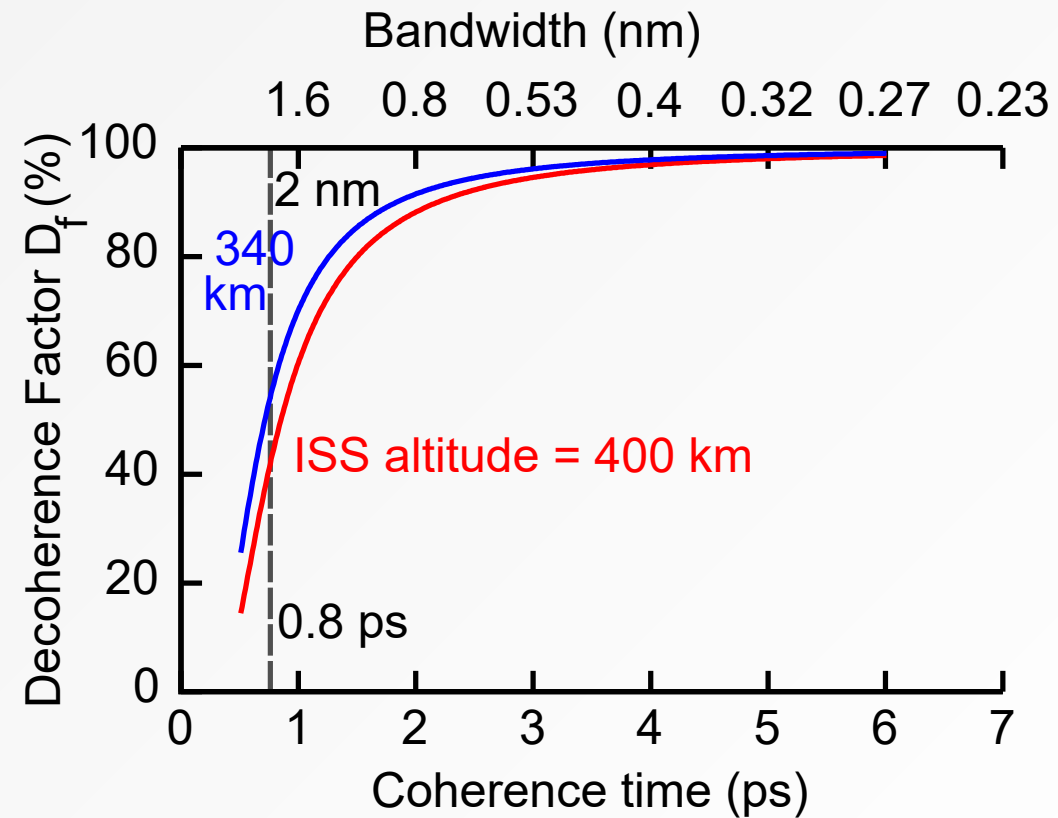
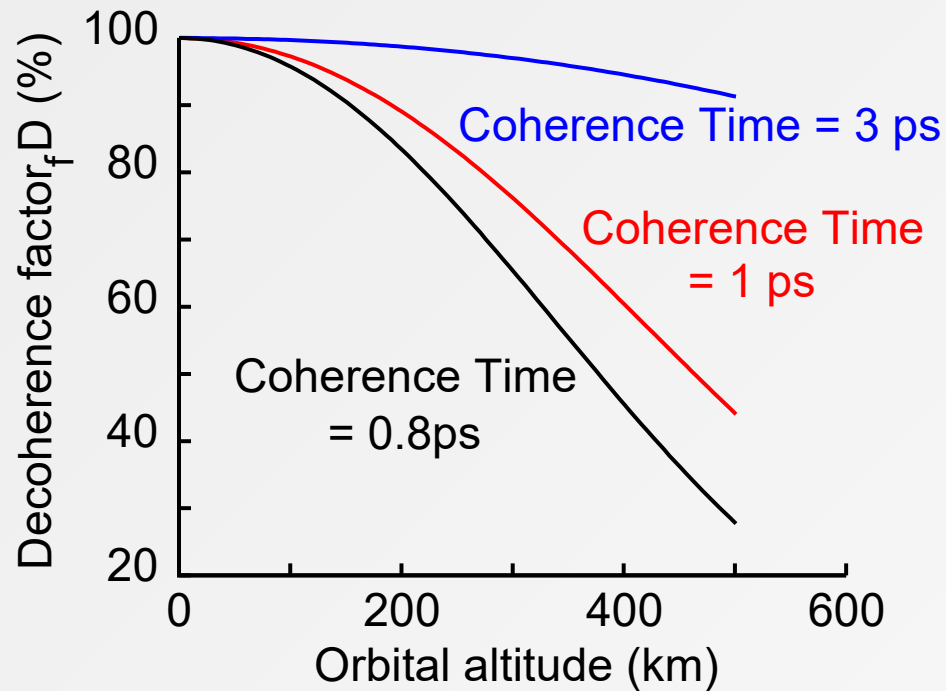


Time shifted



Doppler shift $\approx 0.02\text{nm}$

The effect



Measuring the Effect

Gravitational decoherence is:
Strongest for time-energy entanglement.

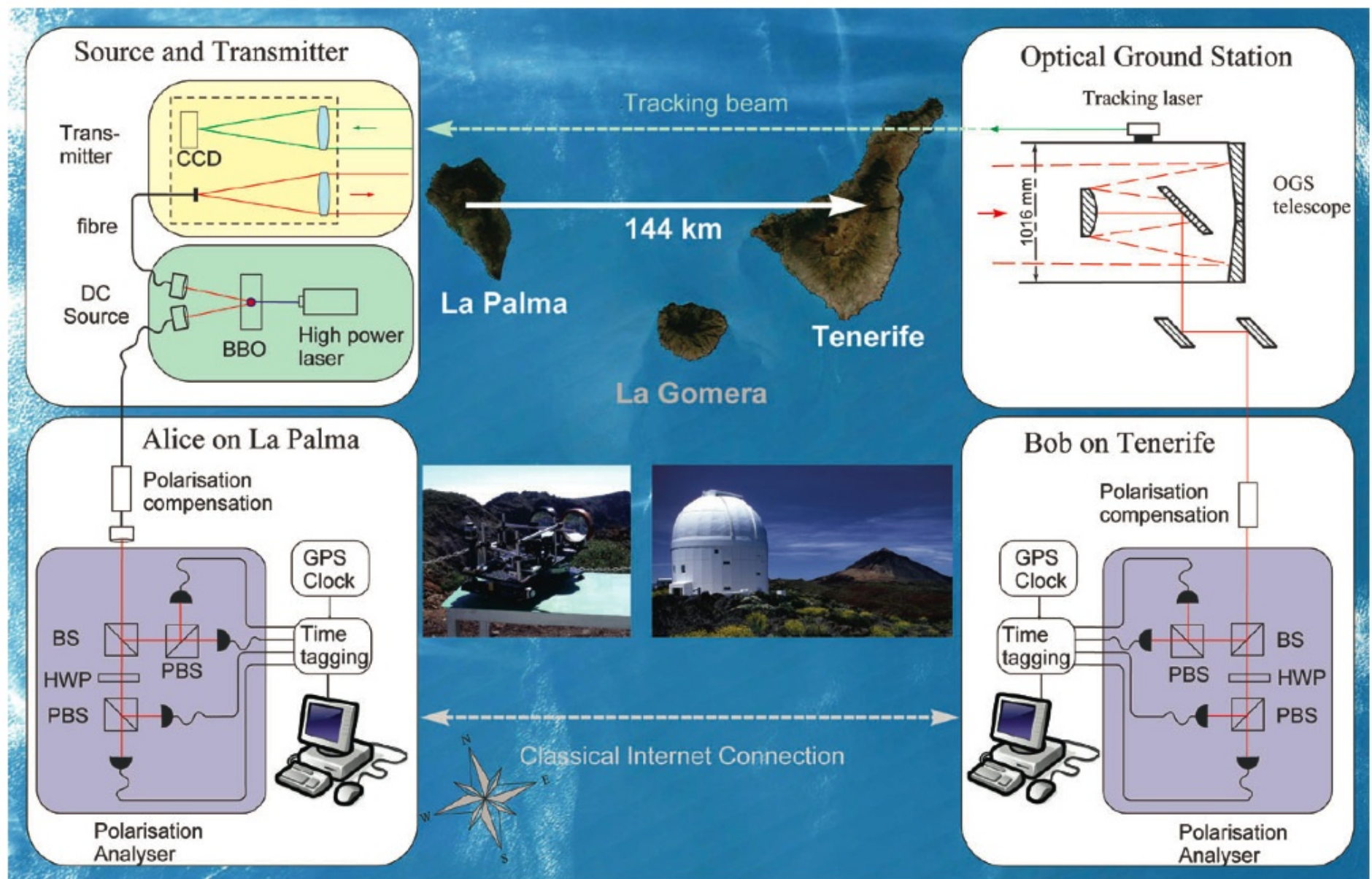
Weakest for polarization entanglement ($\approx 10^{-8}$ smaller).

Polarization correlations  QKD

Time correlations  Detect gravitational decoherence

Most likely: Null result

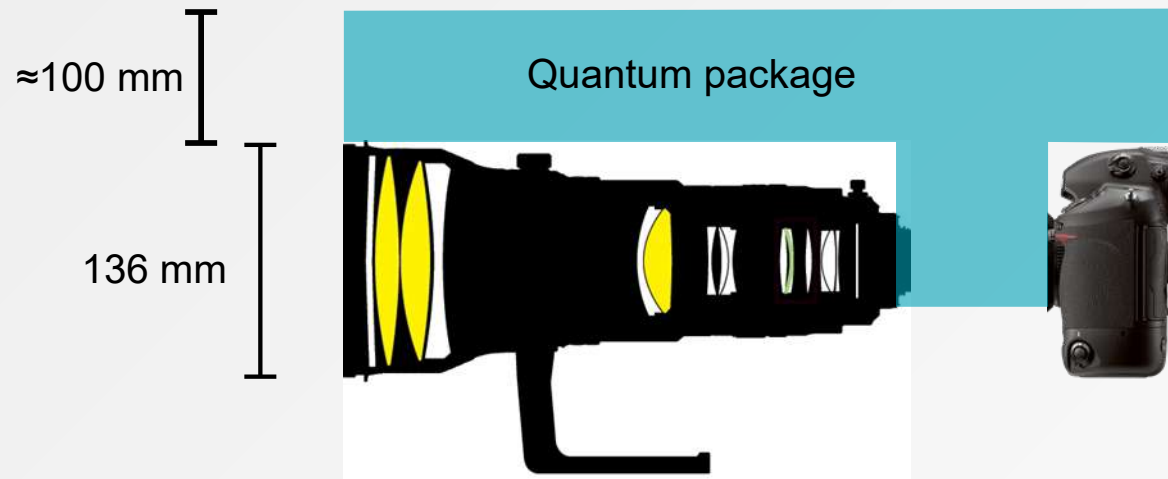
Proof of principle



Pay load constraints

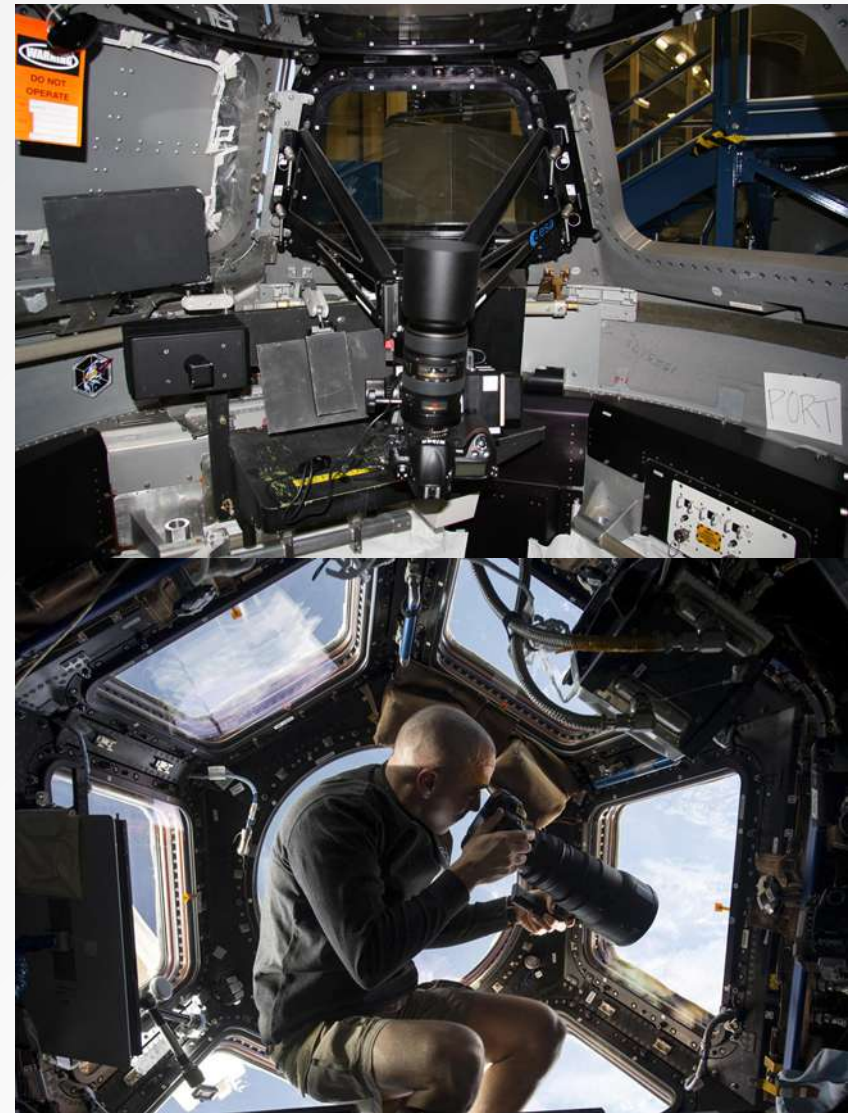
As small and light as possible...

≈500 mm

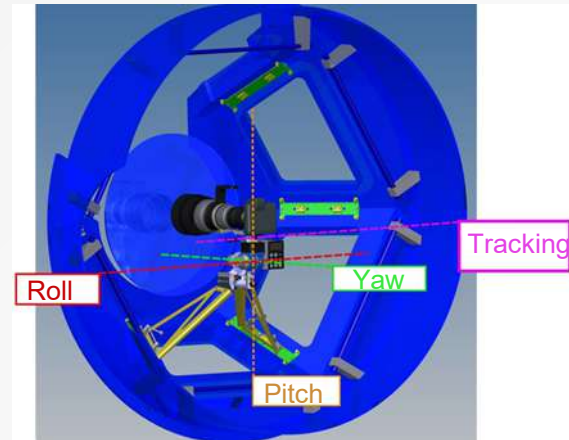
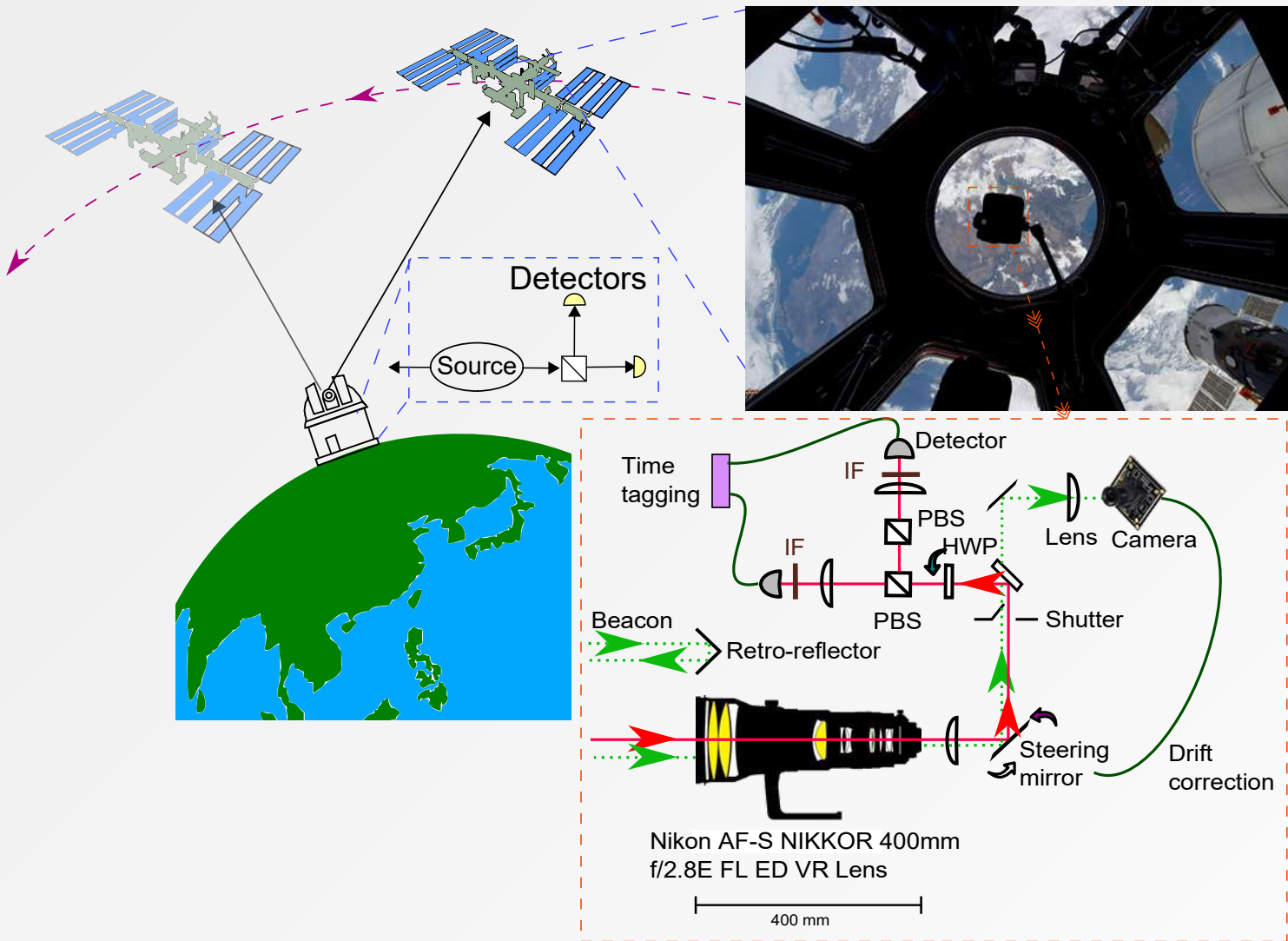


Nikon AF-S Nikkor 400 mm
f/2.8E FL ED VR Lens

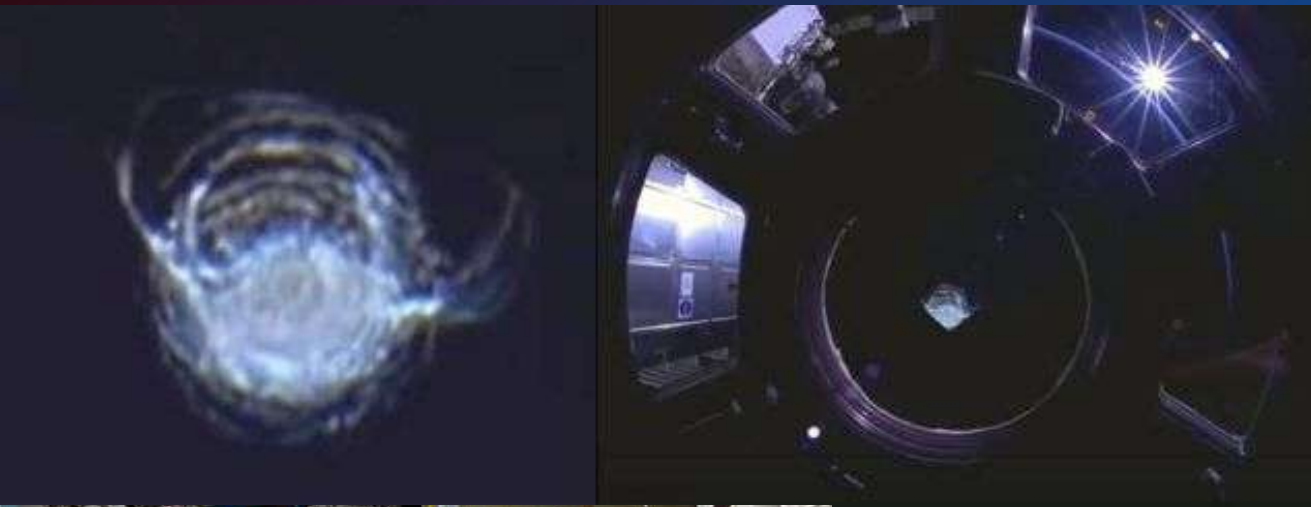
400 mm



Instrumentation



But...



軌道上でのWORFとWORFラック



WORFから撮影する宇宙飛行士



Destiny構体壁 (Nadir側) に
設けられたWORF用穴。



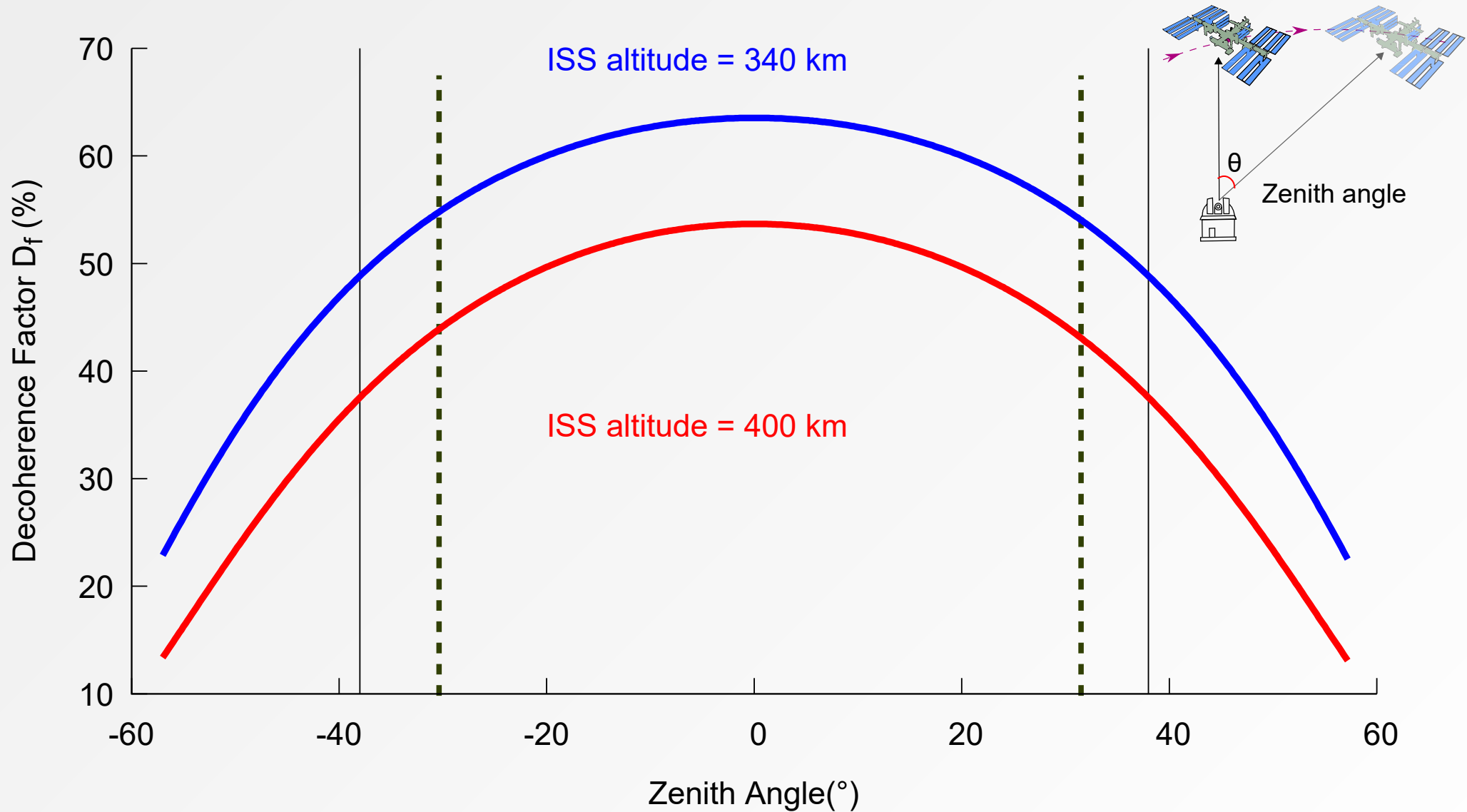
Can we measure it?

Can we measure it?
Yes we can!

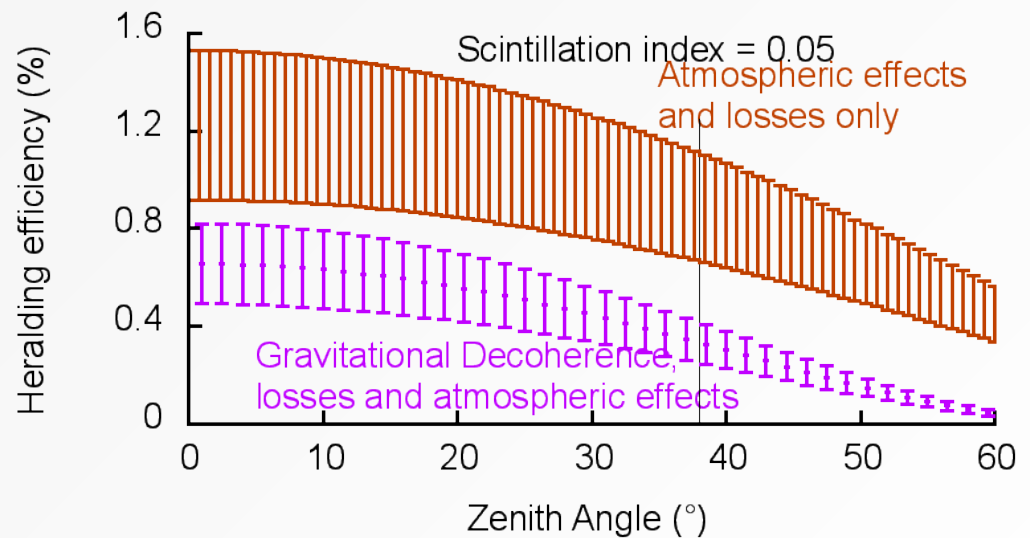
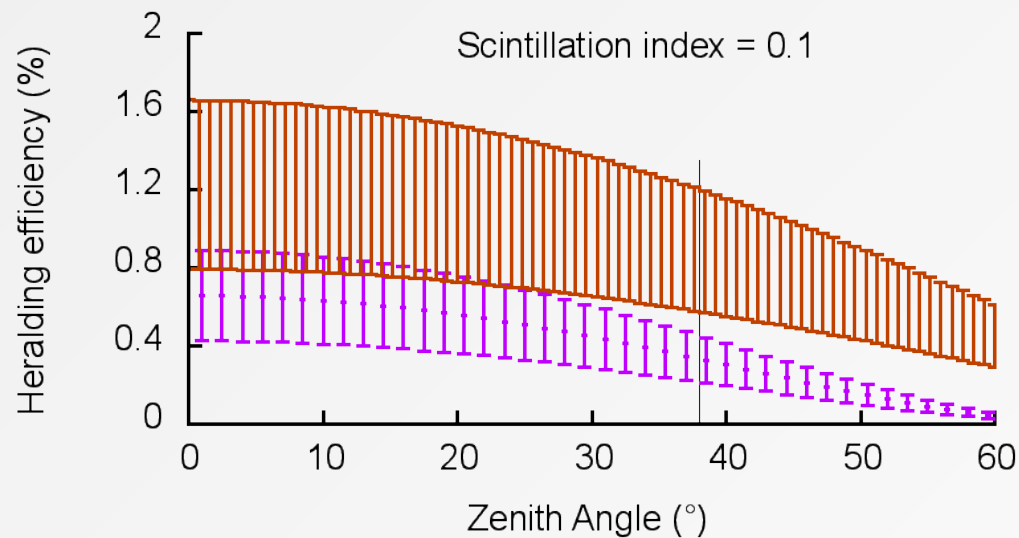
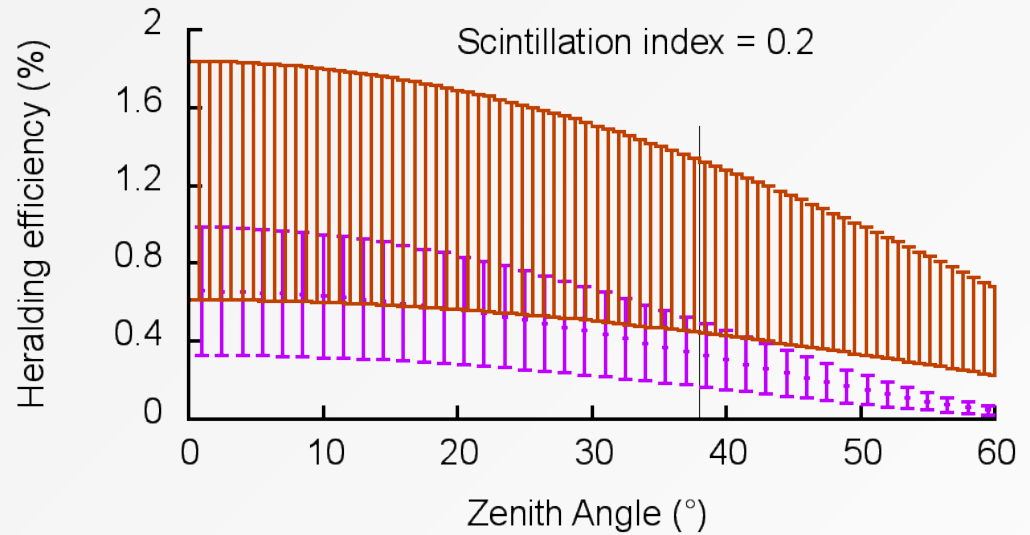
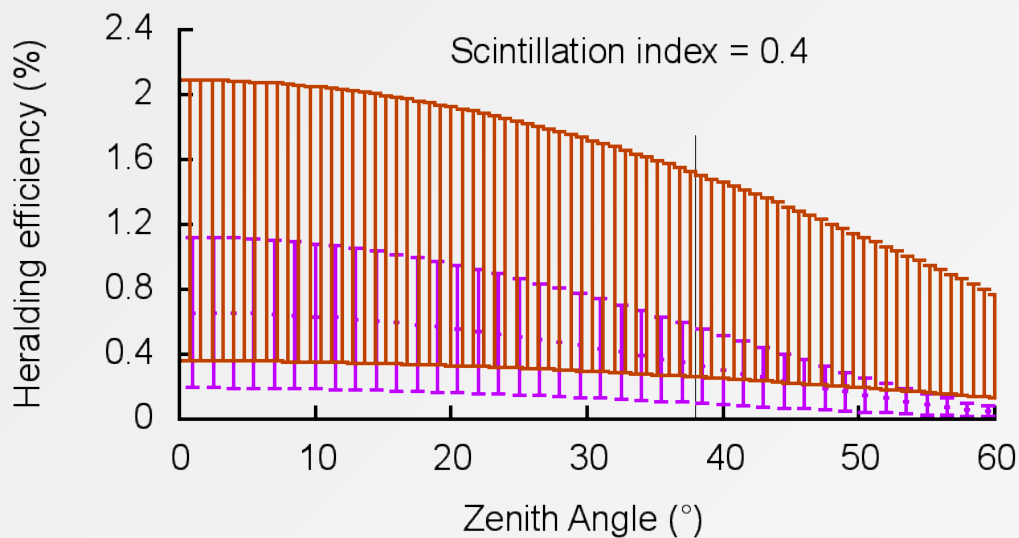


- ✓ Vary the height of the ISS
- ✓ Elevation angle dependence
- ✓ Entangled Vs classical
- ✓ Coherence time dependence

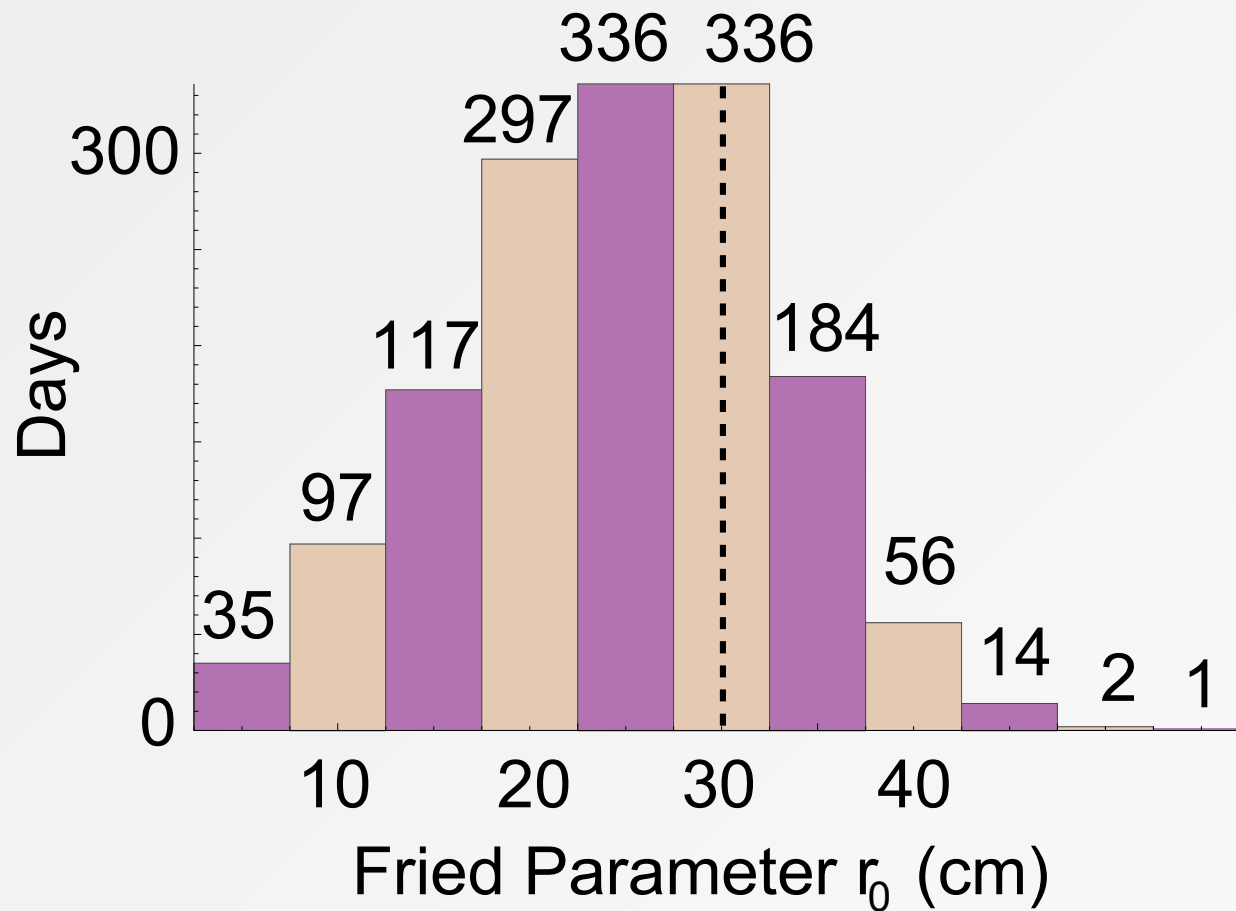
Motion of the ISS



Wait for a clear night



Turbulence



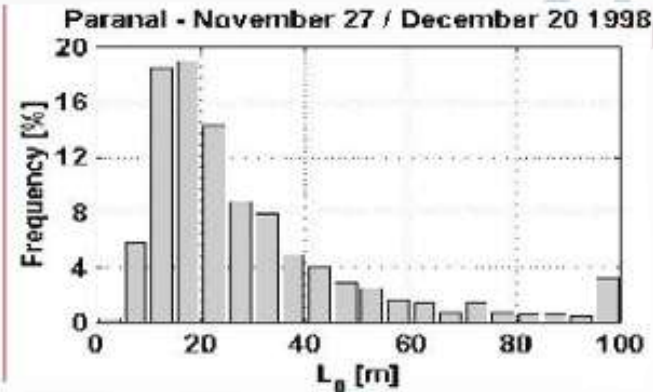
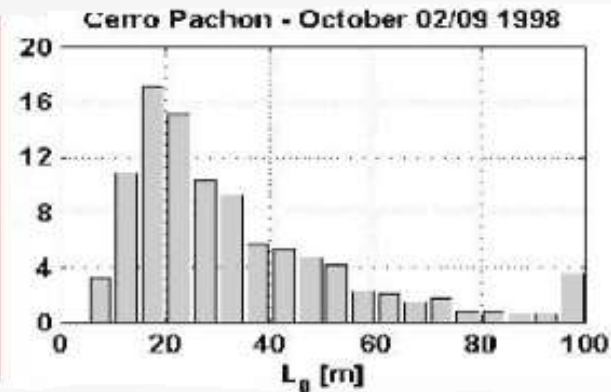
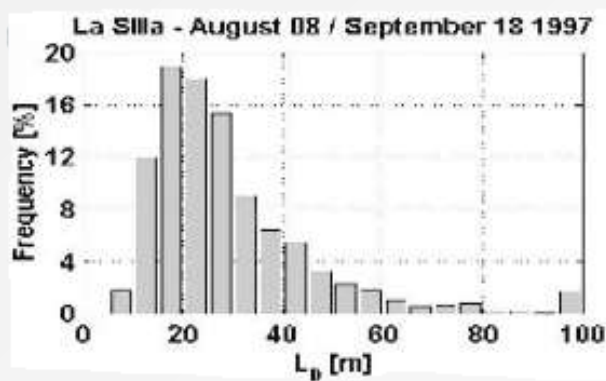
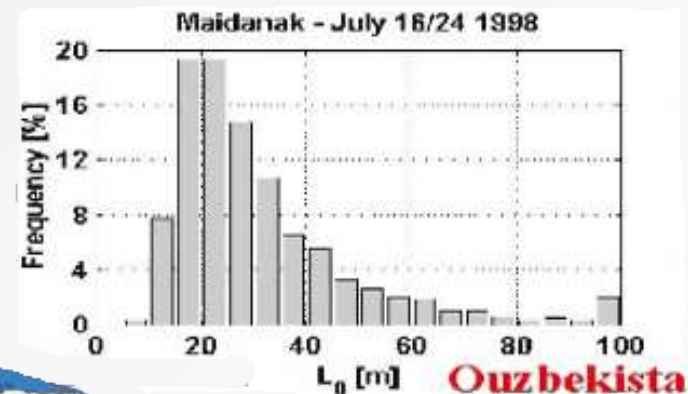
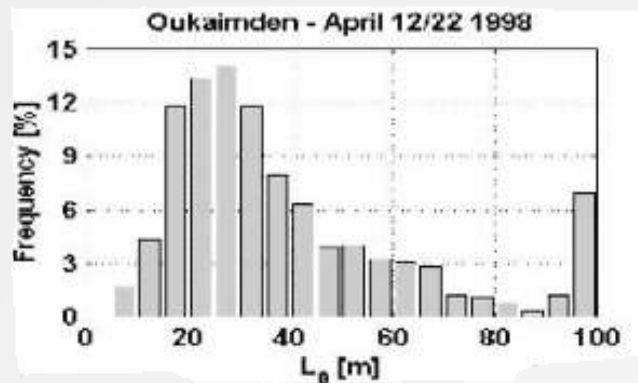
$$r_0 \approx 28 \text{ cm}$$

Scintillation index

$$s_i = 0.05$$

Fried Parameter for the
OGS at Tenerife (4 years)

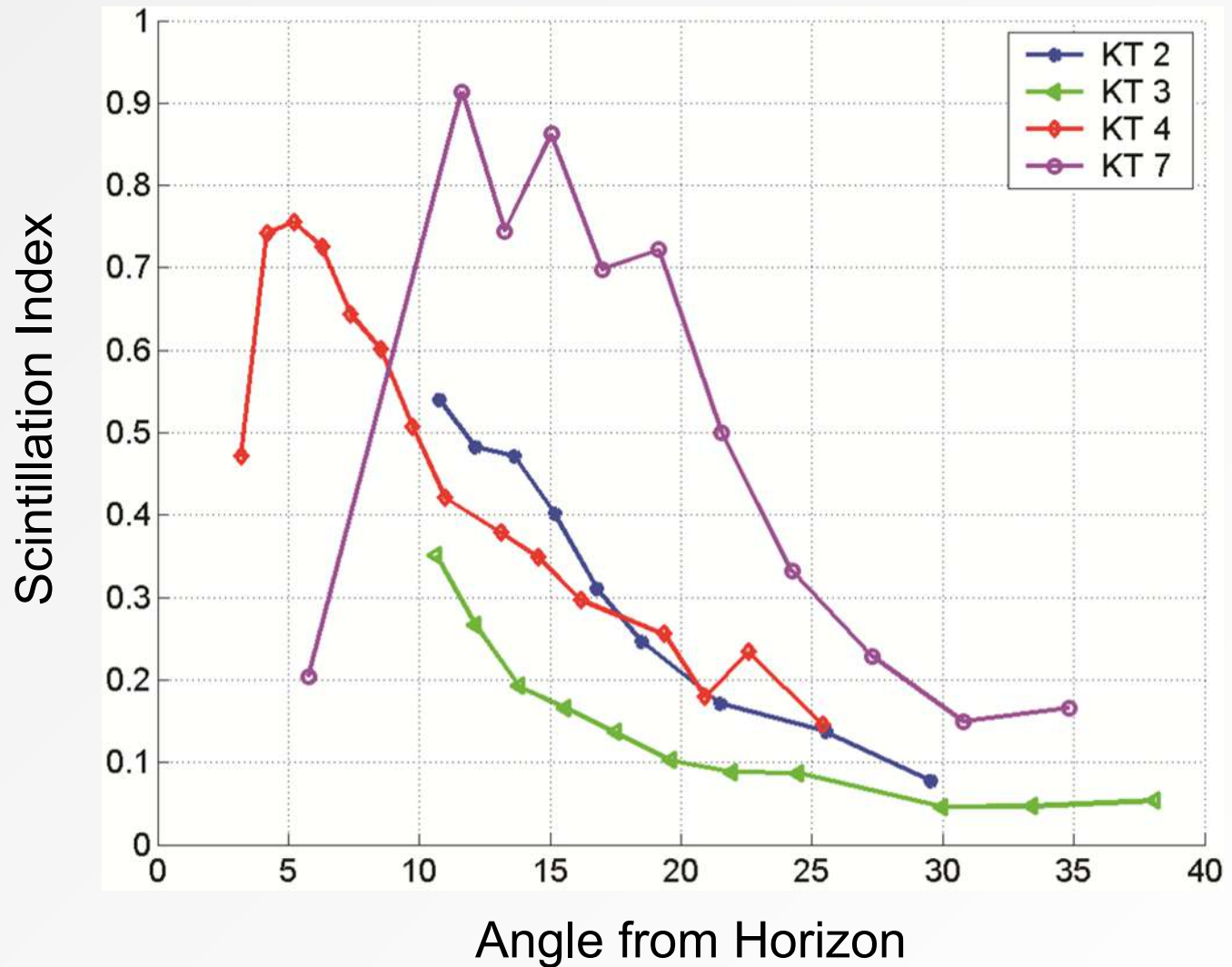
Turbulence



Atmospheric Scintillation

OICETS with 2
uplink transmitters:

Scintillation
Index = 0.05

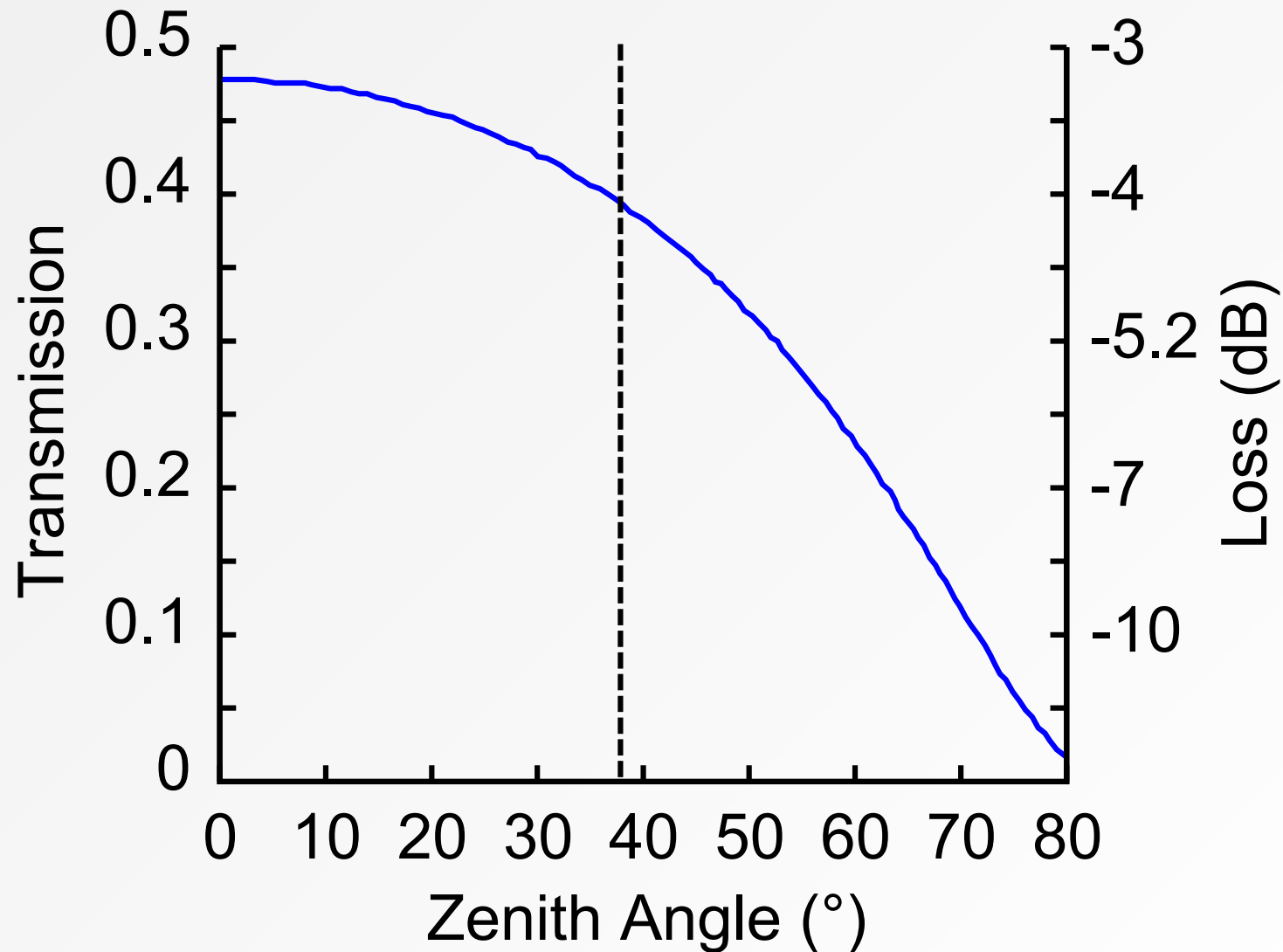


Losses: Atmospheric

MODTRAN 5
model of
losses:

Absorption
&
Scattering

(20°C,
50% humidity,
clear night,
above sea)



Losses: Clipping

Distance: 400 to **522 km**

Final beam diameter (max): \approx **6 m**, (min: 2.1m)

Receiving telescope aperture: 0.23 m

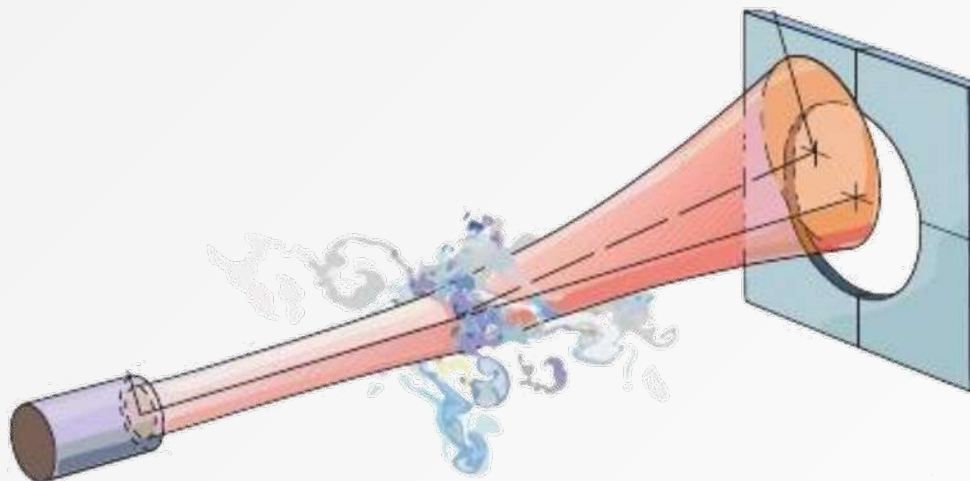
Clipping loss: \approx -22 to -27 **dB (Worst case)**



Losses: Beam wander

Pointing accuracy: $\approx 10 + 5 \mu\text{rad}$ (Closed Loop)

Beam wander loss: $\approx -5 \text{ dB}$



Losses: Optics

Detection efficiency: $\approx 60\%$ (in space)

Transmission through sending optics: $\approx 70\%$

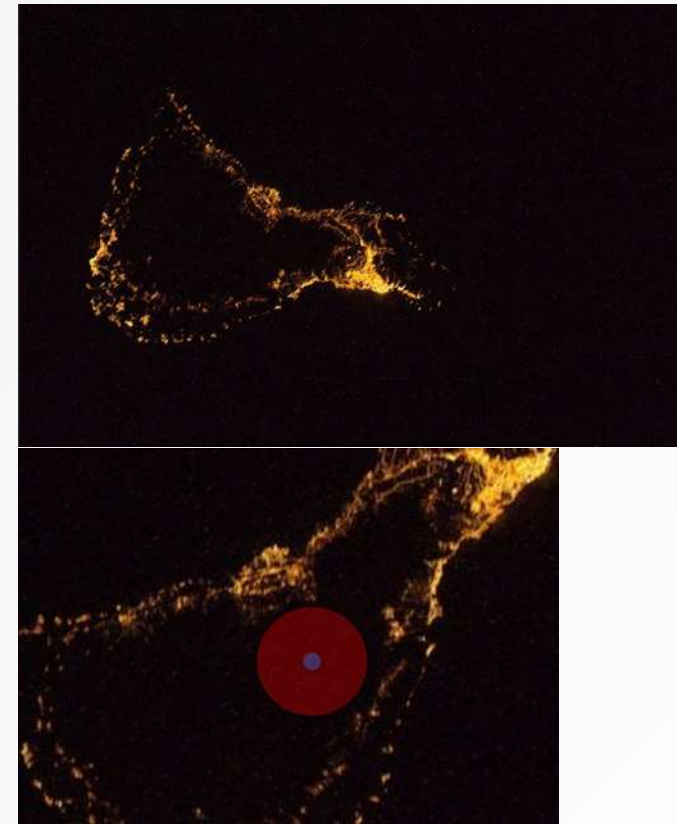
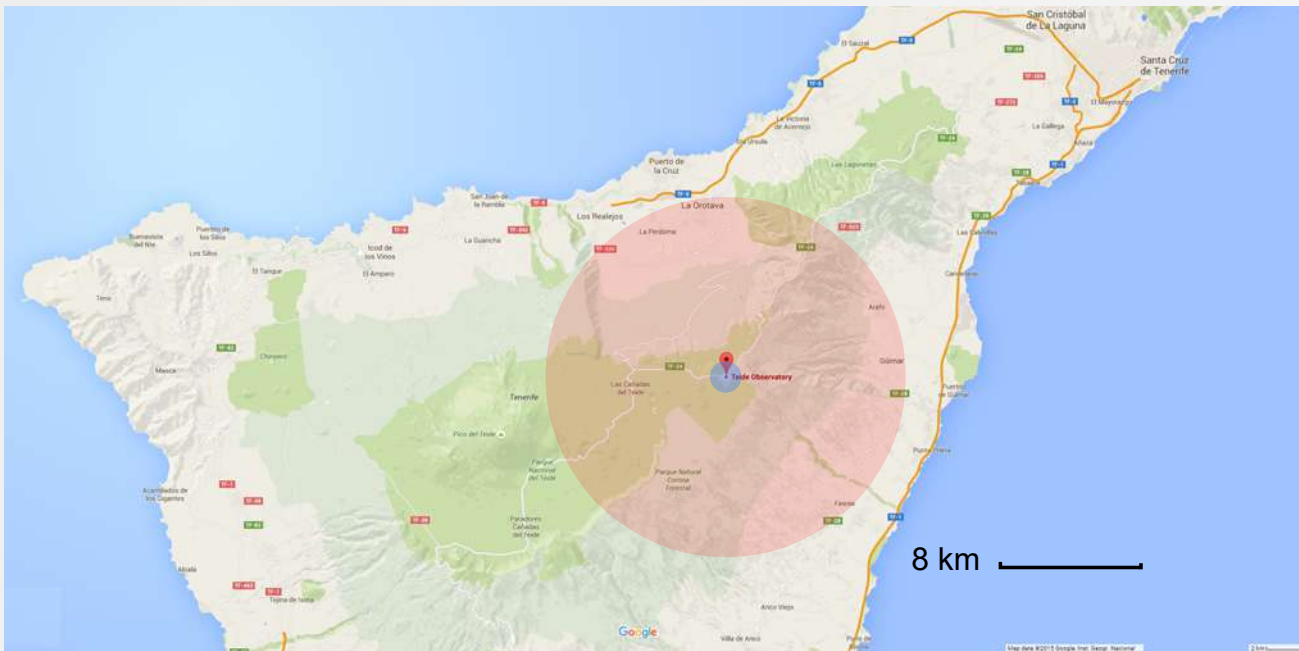
Transmission through receiving optics: $\approx 70\%$

Losses in optics: **-7 dB**

Losses

Total losses: $\ll -46$ dB

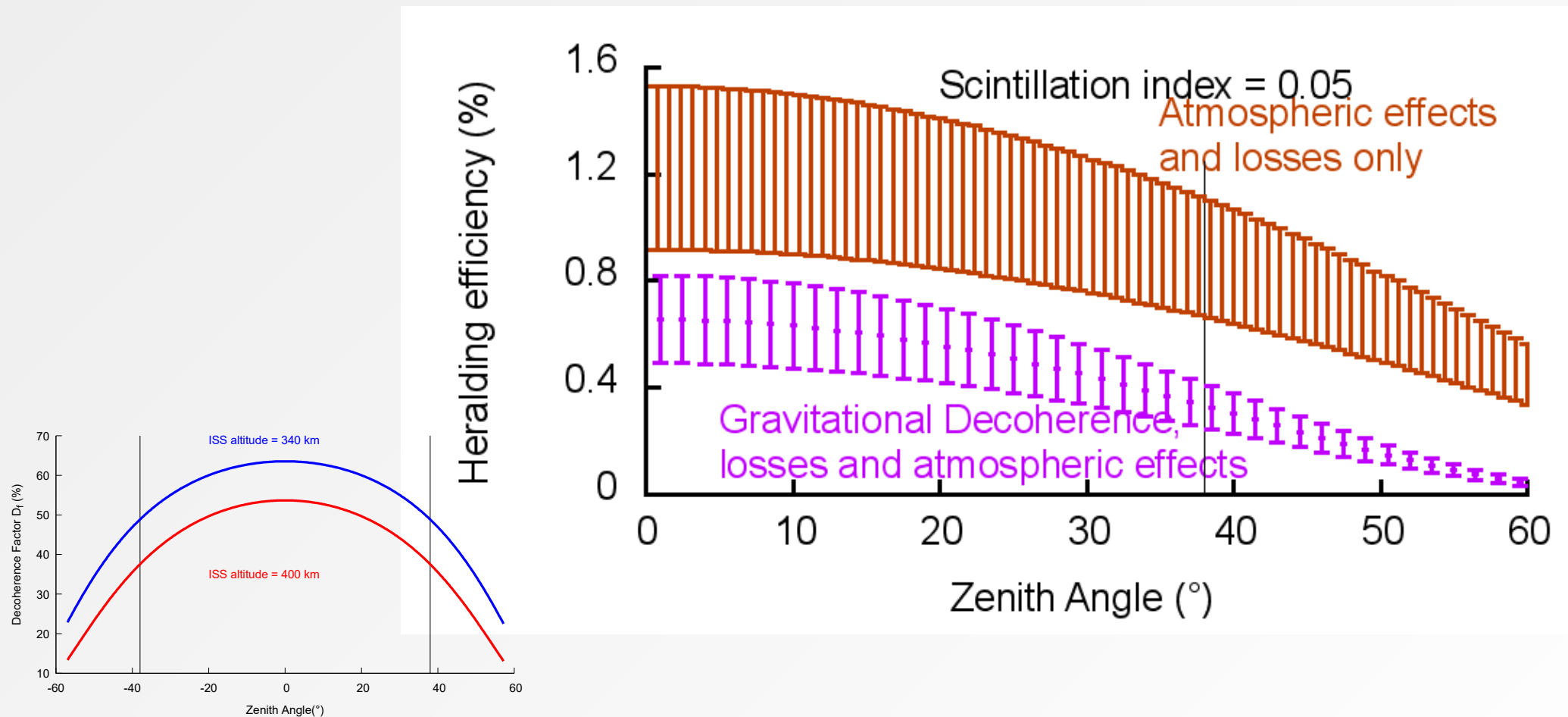
Requirements: Tracking



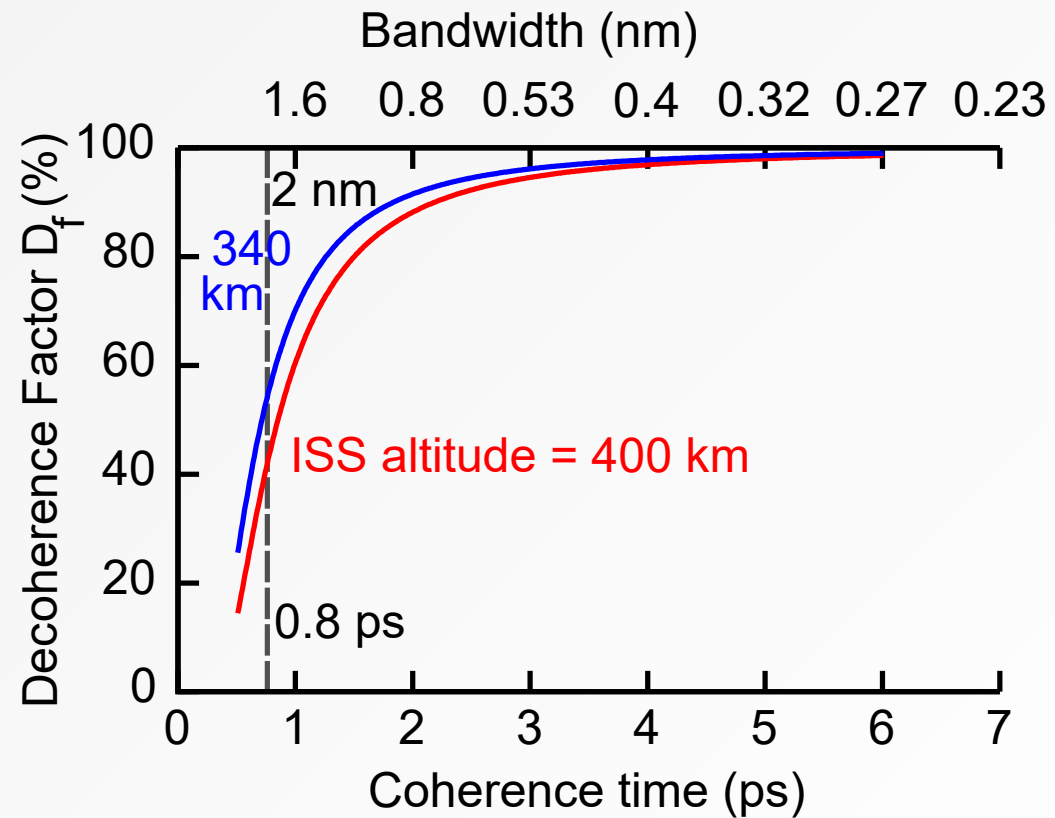
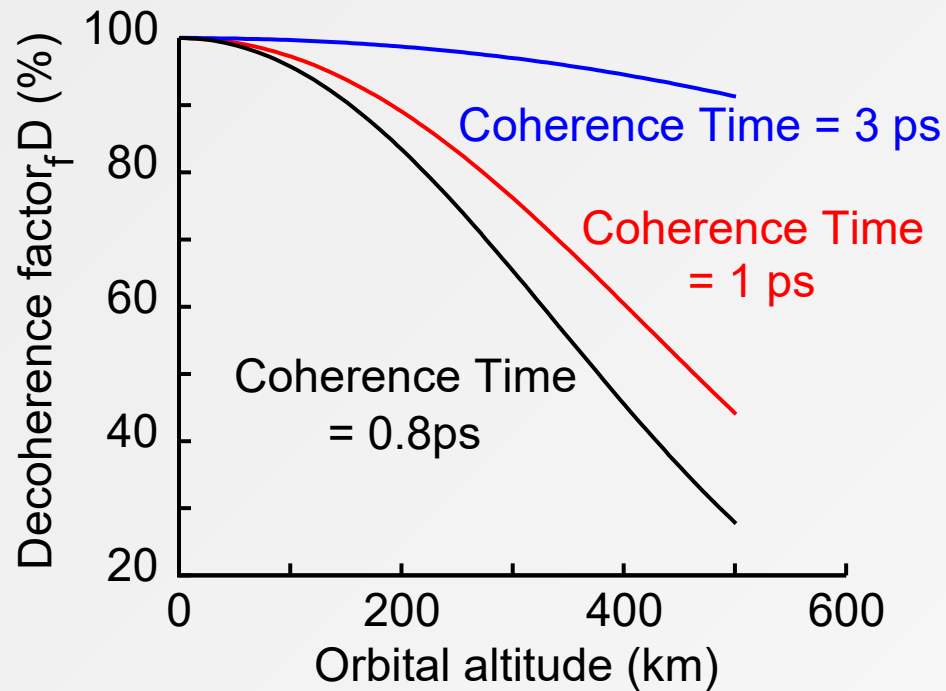
Ground to ISS: ≈ 10 to 15 arc sec

ISS to ground: Constant tracking of ground station's beacon

All together



Coherence time



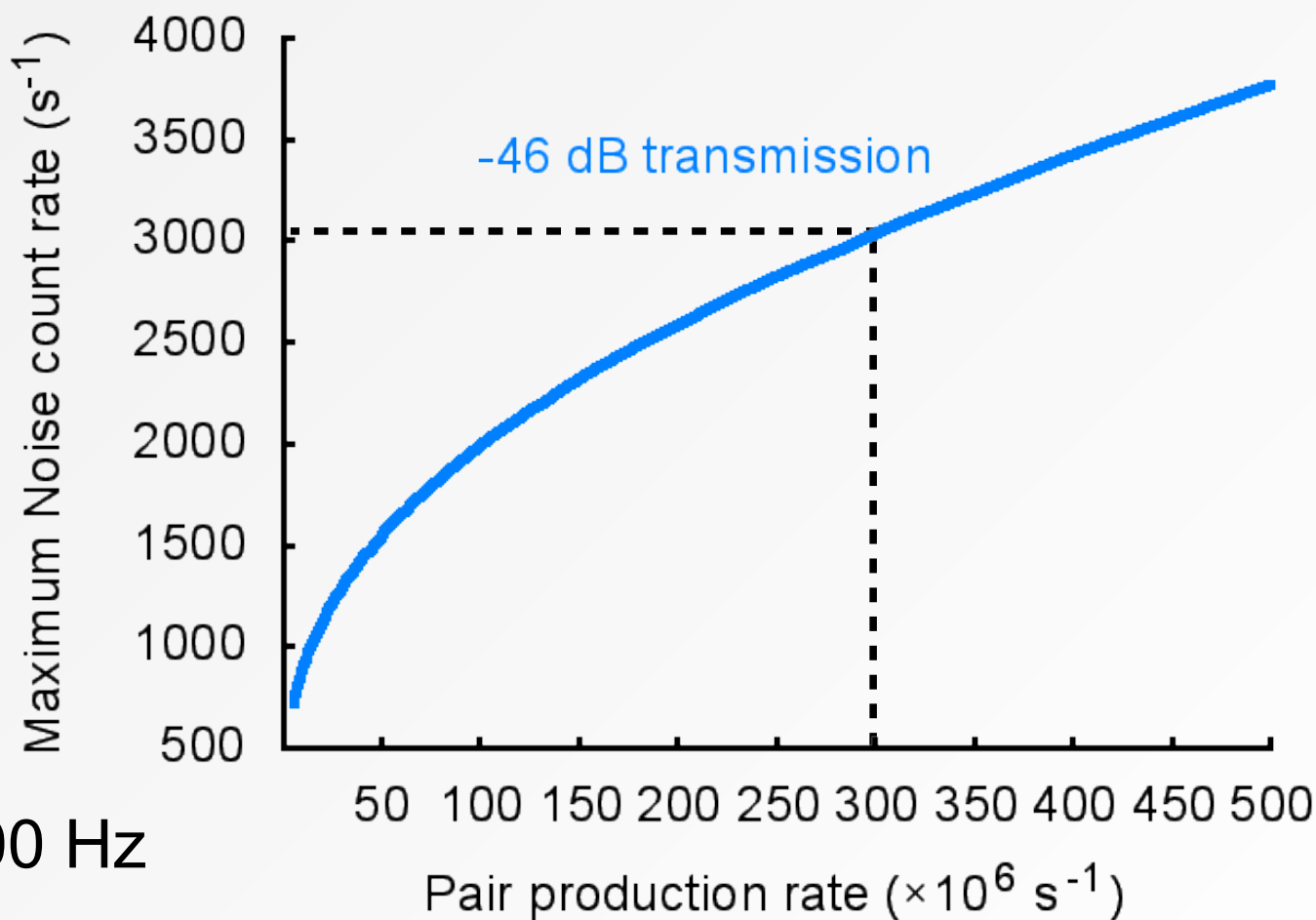
Background light & Errors

Max noise rate per detector to measure a 5% change in D_f

Worst case:

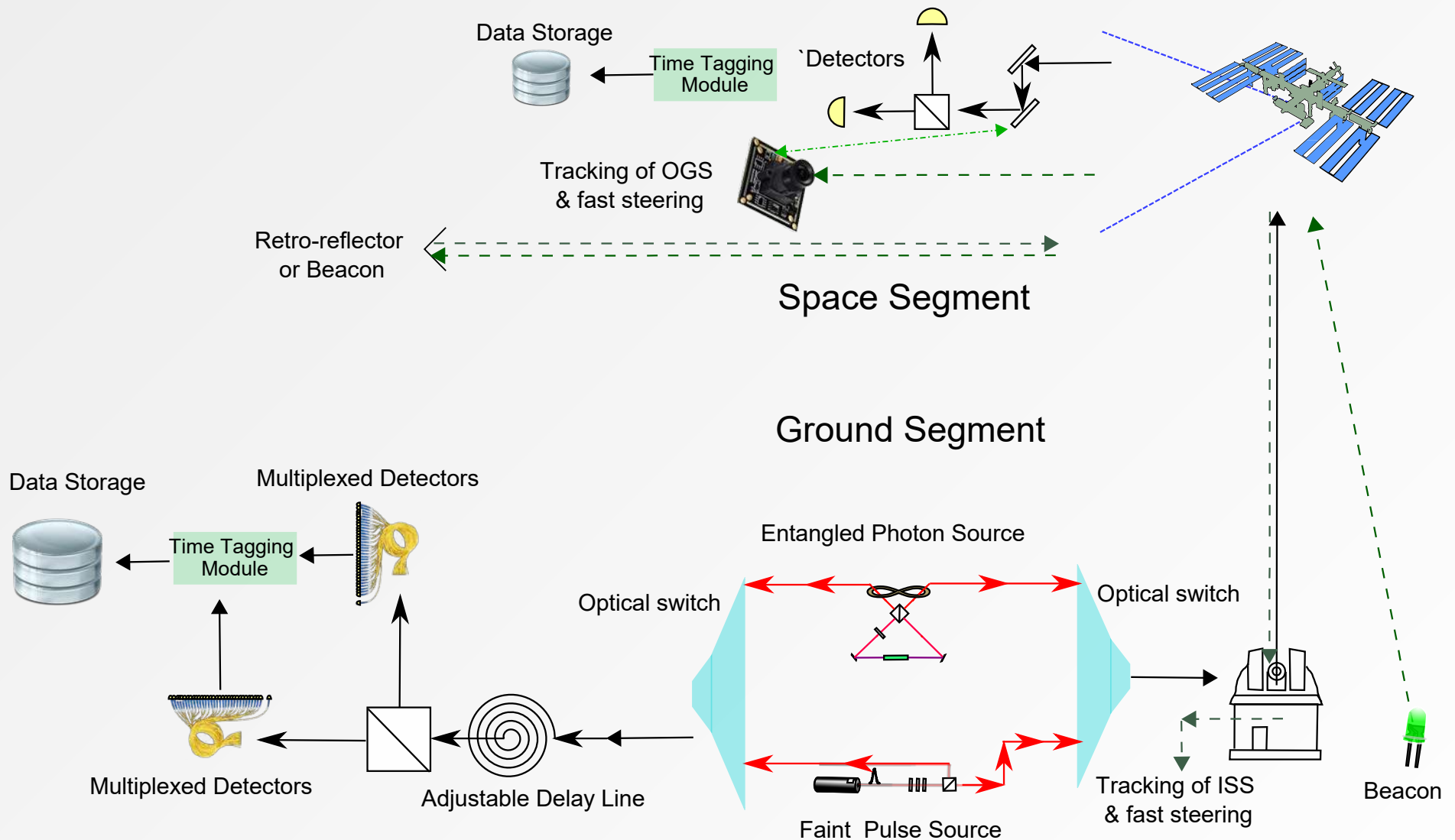
Log normal
error distribution.

Scintillation
Index = 0.05



We can tolerate > 6000 Hz
Background!

Requirements: Ground



Requirements: Ground

> 250 Million pairs/second  10^7 pairs/s/mW (2 nm)

≈ 200 detectors

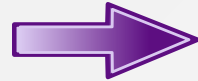
> 600 MB/s (compressed)
2.3 GB/s (uncompressed)

Further challenges

Fluctuation of:

Solved by:

Clocks



GPS sync ($\pm 10\text{ns}$)

Losses



Pulsed laser calibration signal

Background



Block transmission & measure

Polarization



Ini. calib. & intermittent measurement

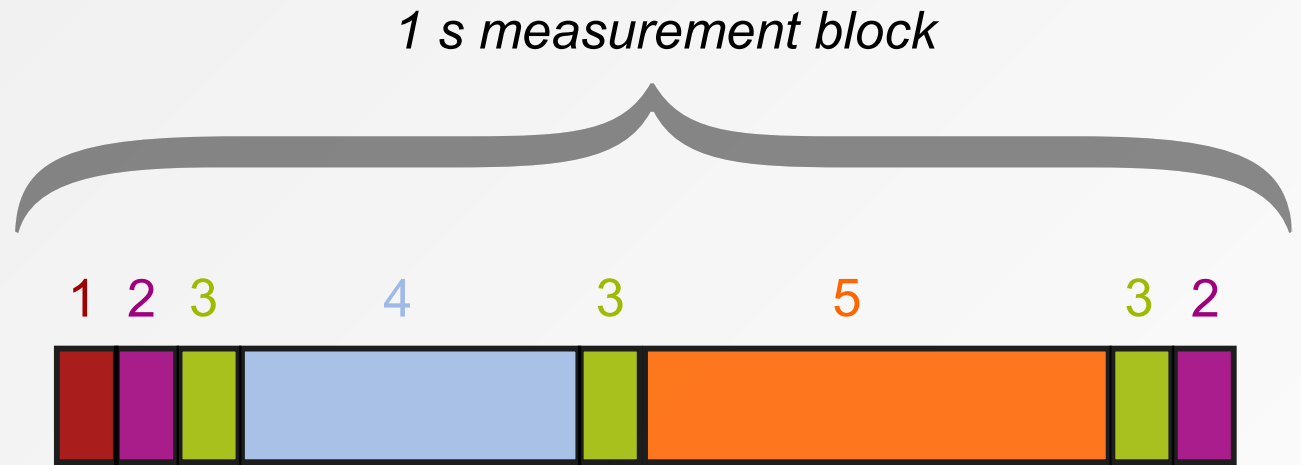
Further challenges

Compare classical (FPS) to quantum entangled.

Discard data with high fluctuations.

Ground based optical Switch ($\ll 100 \mu\text{s}$).

Adjust block duration to turbulence



1) Dark count measurement 5%

2) Link loss and polarization calibration 10%

3) Background measurement 15%

4) Faint pulse source experiments 29%

5) Quantum entangled experiments 40%

6) Switching time 1%

What if we have a negative result?

General Relativity (GR):

Closed Time-like Curves exist  Decoherence

Local causal structure

Null result:

No Closed Time-like Curves

Non-Local

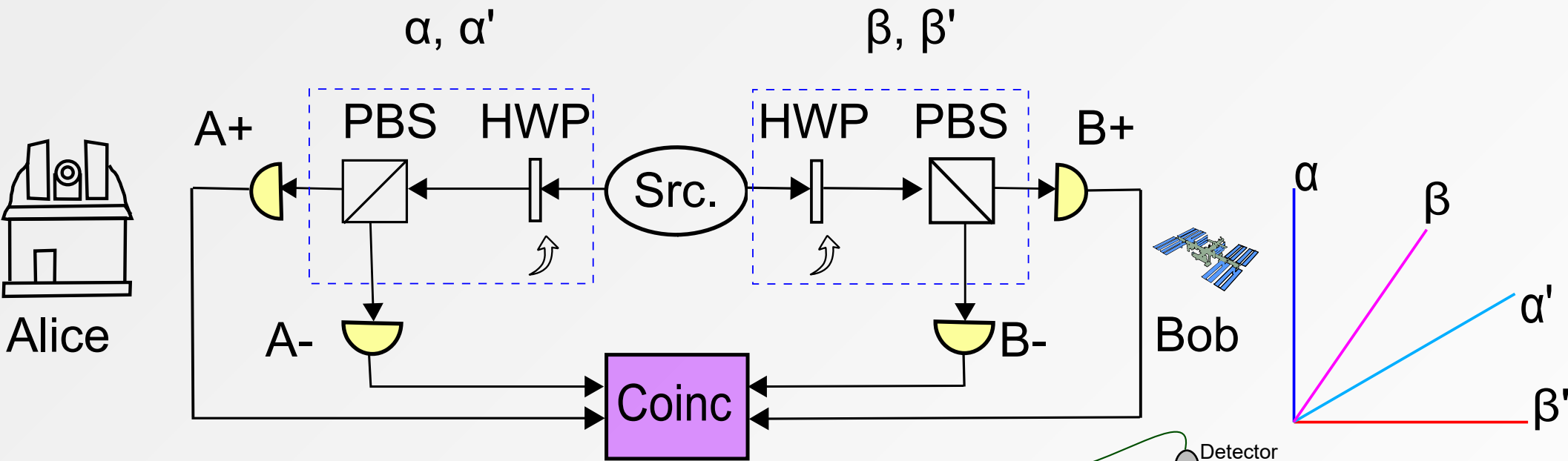
Bound on the maximum curvature of space-time!

Secondary Objectives

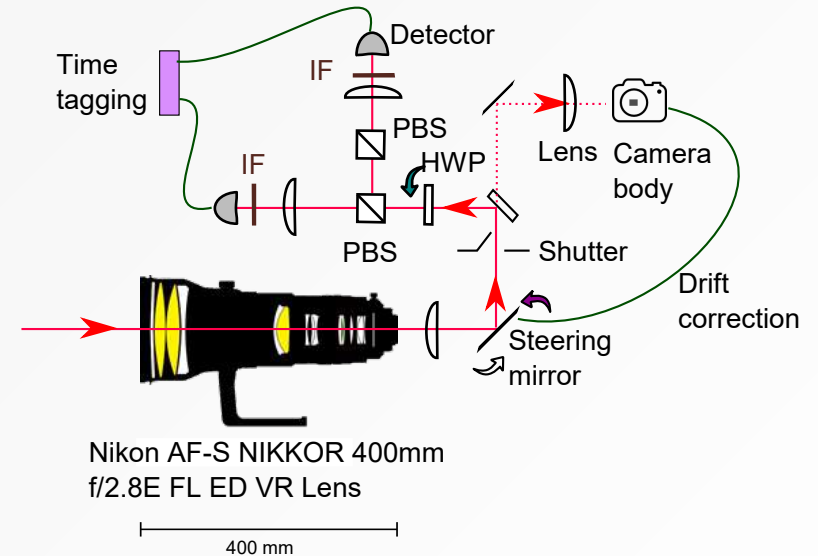
Quantum

Classical

Bell Tests



The same instrument can be used for Bell tests!

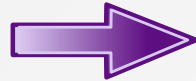


Quantum Communication

Also good for polarization based quantum communication

E91 and BB84

Beam pointing errors
at PBS

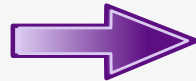


Variable extinction, lower visibility



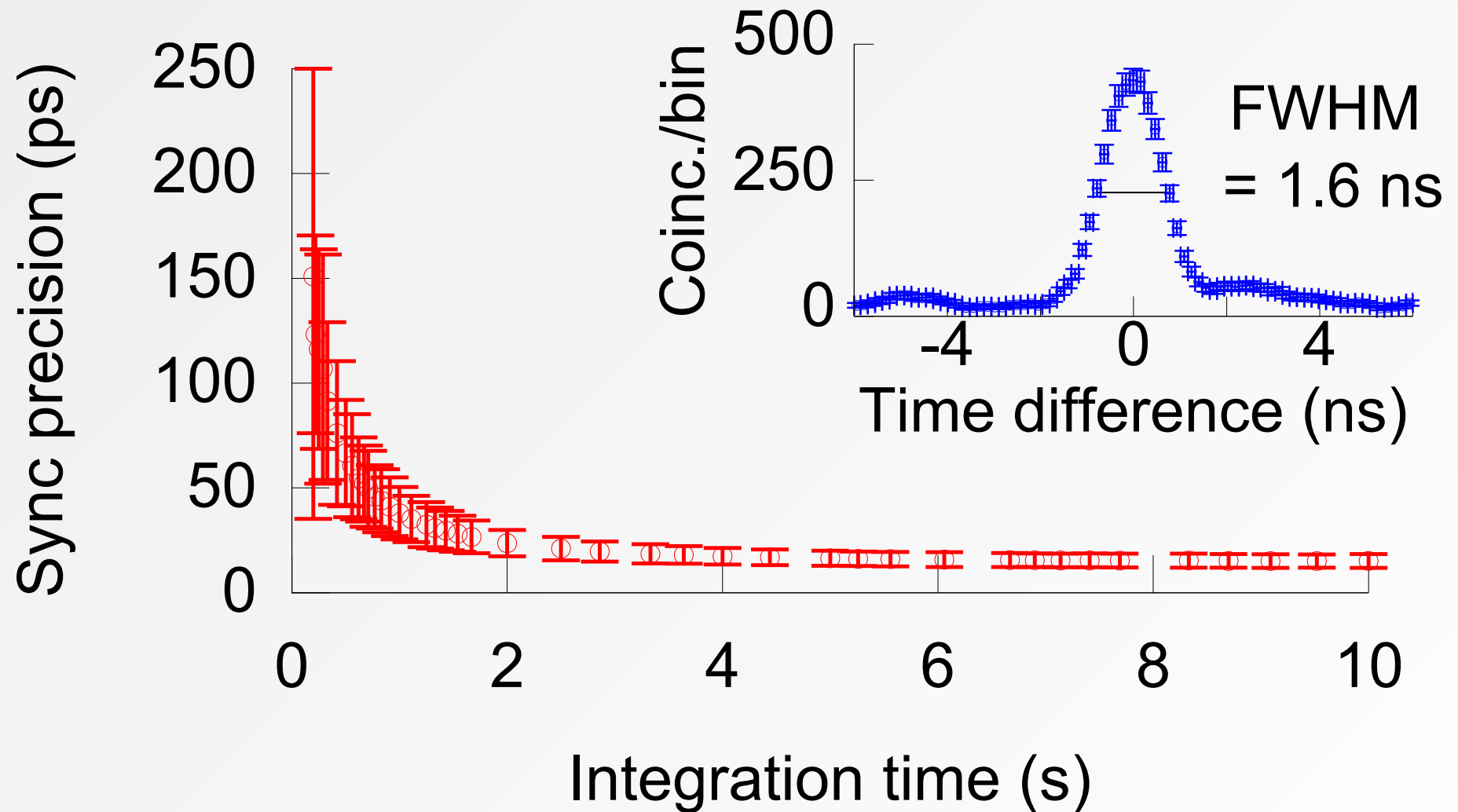
Use Wire grid PBS
e.g Medowlark or Moxtek, Inc
>0.1% change in extinction ratio
for $\pm 10^\circ$

Polarization rotation
from window and
telescope

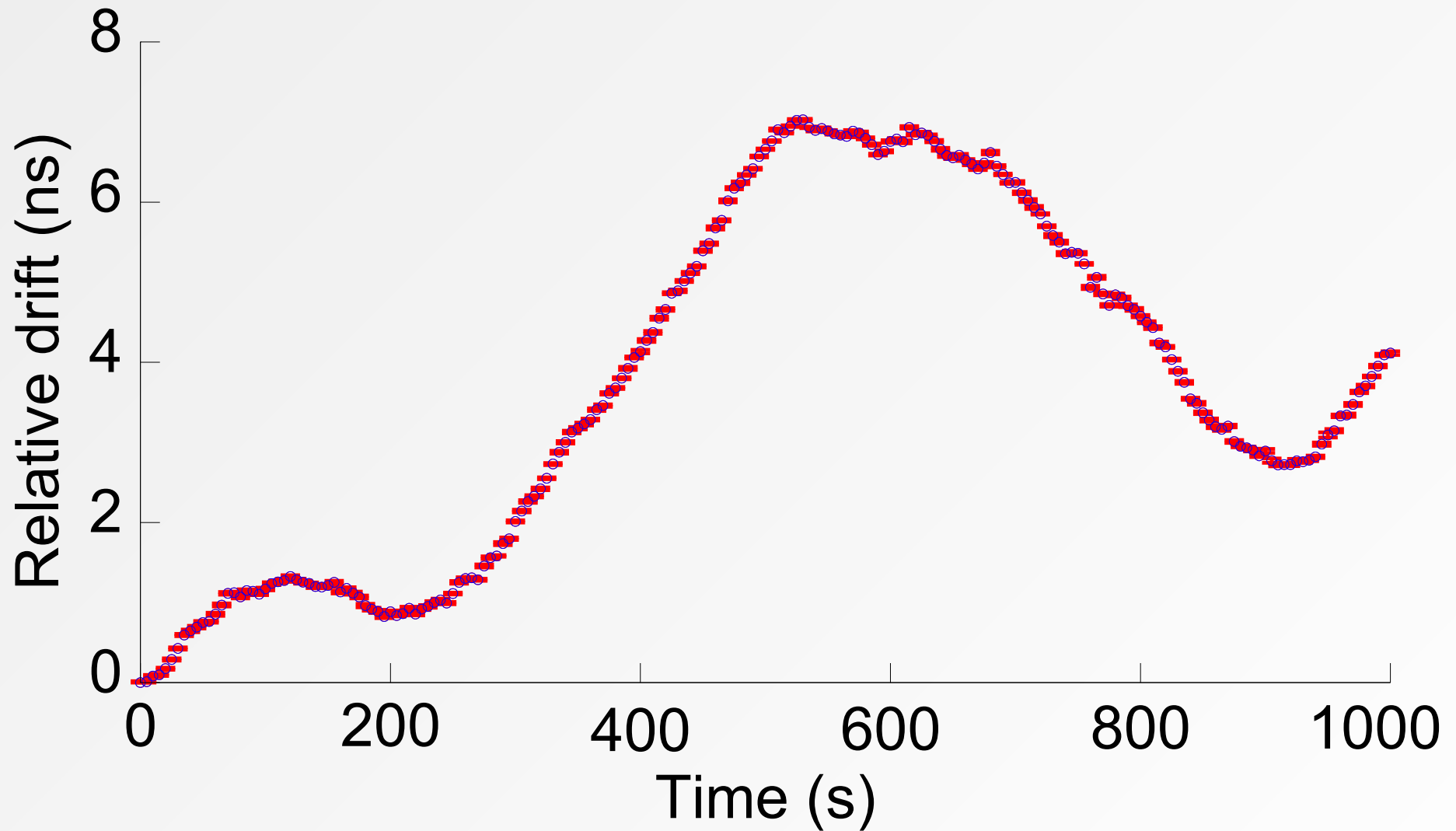


Calibrate & compensate or
Circular polarization states

Clock Synchronization



Clock Synchronization



Classical Communication

Pulse Position Modulation:

Proving ground for uplinks to the moon/planets

High orders (PPM2048) because of precise time tags

Multiple input Multiple Output Transmit Diversity:

Encode data in different polarization channels

Alternative modulation formats for turbulent uplinks:

PAM & PolMod

Influence of Ice clouds

Optimal beam shape

& others.....

Conclusion

The experiment is feasible.

Positive result



Non-linear Q.M.

Null result



Bound on curvature of
space-time.

Can also study: Bell tests, BB84, E91, Decoy state, Clock sync., non-Gaussian modes, information encoding in angular momentum, etc.

Simple and cheap ISS segment.

ESA Topical Team

Siddarth K Joshi, Rupert Ursin, Anton Zeilinger, Harald Weinfurter, John Rarity, Cesare Barbieri, Etienne Samain, Nicolas Gisin, Hugo Zbinden, Gregor Weihs, Paolo Villoresi, Giuseppe Bianco, Sergio Cova, Dirk Gigenbach, Ian Walmsley, Nikolaos Solomos, Robert H Hadfield, Juan P Torres, Momshil Peev, Christophe Salomon, Marek Zukowski, Renato Renner, Romain Alleaume, Norbert Lütkenhaus, Raymond Laflamme, Timothy Ralph, Gerard Milburn, Wolfgang Tittel, Hiro Ogawa, Jose Capmany, Walter Leeb, Valerio Pruneri, Hoi-Kwong Lo, Wolfgang Ertmer, Romain Alléaume, Morio Toyoshima, Paolo Martaloni, Thomas Jennewein, Miloslav Dušek, Mohamed Bourennane, Carlo Nicola Colacino, Aneas Poppe, Vadim Makarov, Johannes Skaar, Michael A Krainak, et al.

Varying the orbital altitude

